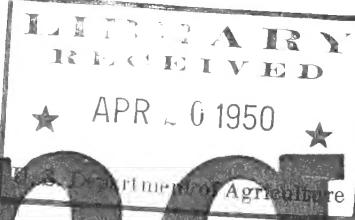


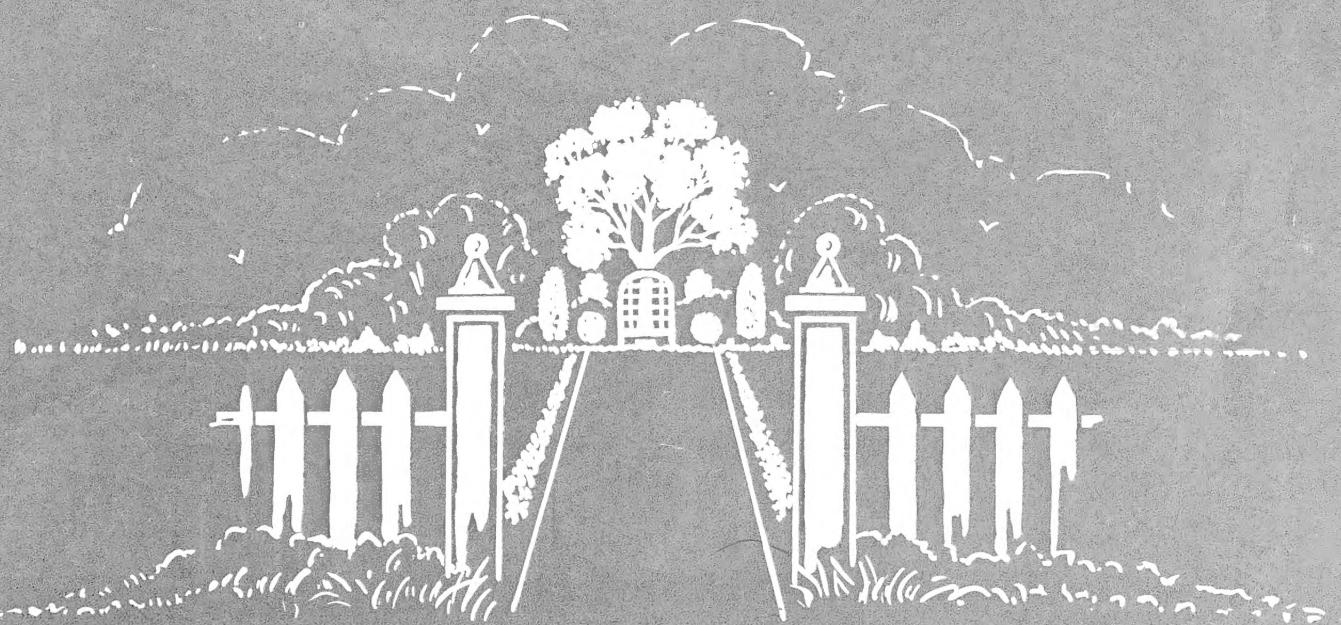
Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Greening



Nursery Company



Monroe • Michigan



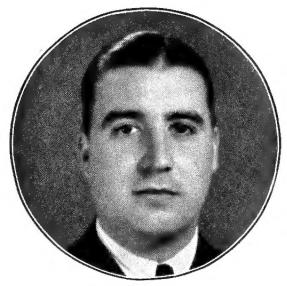
J. C. W. GREENING
1828-1908



CHARLES E. GREENING
1858-1928



BENJAMIN J. GREENING
1882-1941



CHARLES B. GREENING
President

Greetings from Greening's—

In the year 1850, John C. W. Greening came to the United States and settled on an acre of rented ground. A century later four generations have succeeded him in the enterprise which now covers approximately one thousand acres.

Clinging to the simple objectives of the founder—to work hard, work well . . . and remember your responsibility to those with whom you deal . . . the Greening organization is mighty proud of our slogan

“Born 1850 — Still Growing”

To our customers, many thanks for your past patronage. To our new friends may we say “Greetings from Greening's.”

The Greening Nursery Co.

Charles B. Greening

President



AGE . . . STABILITY . . . PROGRESS

IN 1850—ONE ACRE and AN IDEA TODAY—HUNDREDS of ACRES

*Devoted to the
Development of the
Century-Old
Greening Idea of
Quality and Service*

From the single acre of John C. W. Greening, the nursery proudly bearing his name has been developed into a modern empire of row upon row of sturdy, productive, profitable trees. Experienced men with the finest of equipment tend the hundreds of acres with the Greening traditions of quality, honesty and responsibility. Every Greening tree has behind it this heritage of quality.



Our Benton Harbor, Michigan Research Plant

To better serve our customers in the fruit growing area of western Michigan we have built a branch plant on the outskirts of Benton Harbor at the corner of Napier Road and M-139.

An interesting feature at the Benton Harbor Branch is the complete exhibit and demonstration of "Bud-Selection"—what it is—what it means to the fruit grower—how it accomplishes the remarkable results which enable us to give wide guarantees with every Greening-grown fruit tree. Here you will see the results obtained from 29 years of exhaustive "Bud-Selection," and the vital importance of complete "Tree Performance Records" made over this long period of time.

Roy E. Gibson, our director of research, is constantly guiding projects to assist the grower in his problems.

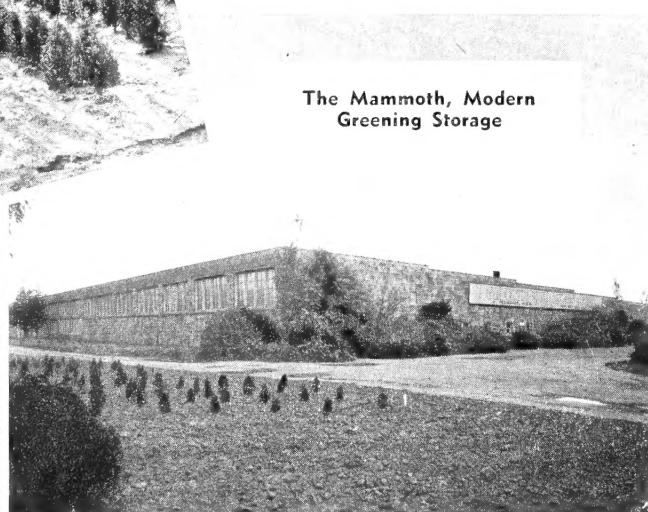
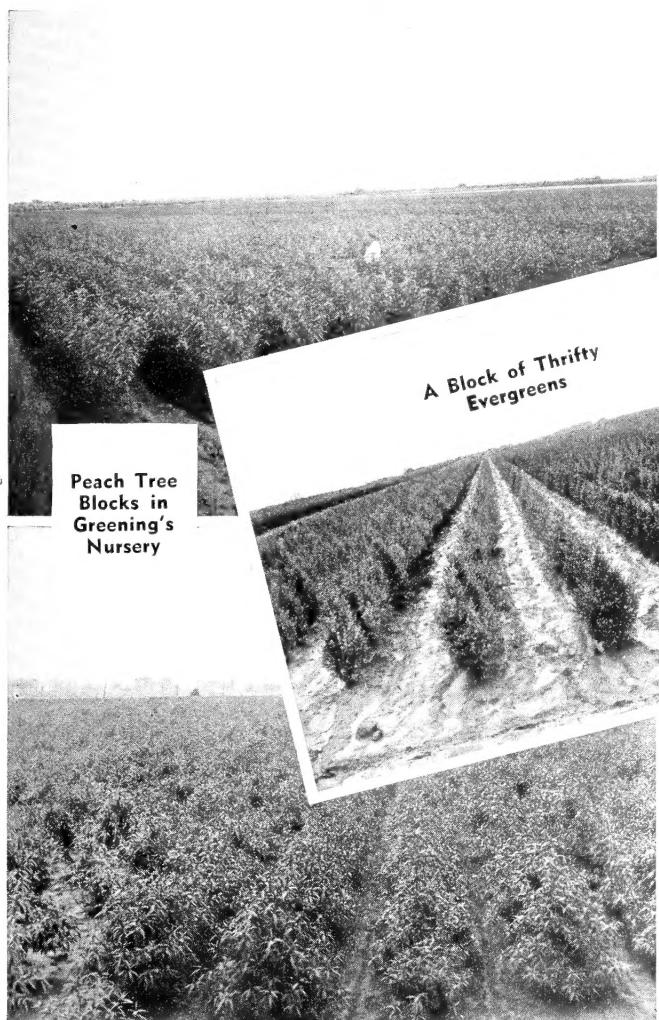
• • •

We always welcome visits to our nurseries in Monroe and Benton Harbor where you will marvel at the facilities and efficiency of the Greening Nursery Co.

The Mammoth, Modern
Greening Storage

Born
1850

Still
Growing

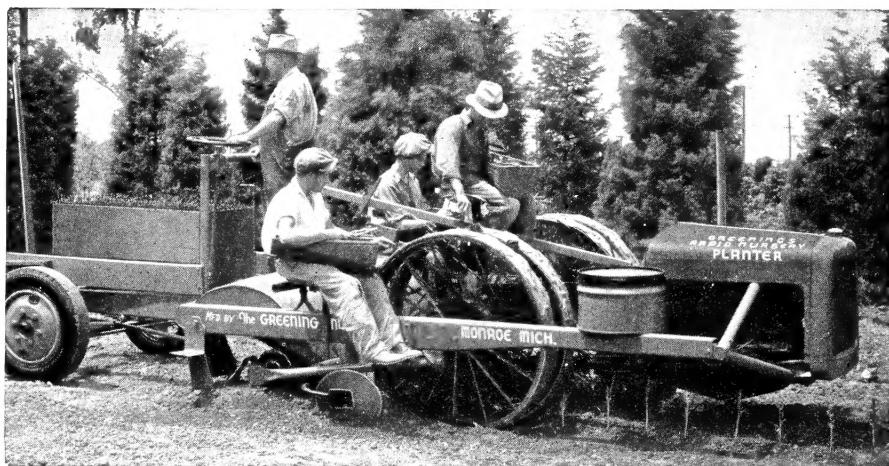


Methods and Machinery Developed by

We plant millions of trees and seeds each year, and harvest millions of young trees. Producing trees of Greening quality by ordinary methods would result in having to charge much higher prices. After intense study of the problems involved and the results desired Greening's mechanical shops designed and built machinery and equipment that revolutionized planting and cultivating methods. Not only does Greening produce better trees with these machines but the savings effected mean less expensive trees for the planter. Pictured here are some of the ingenious devices Greening's have developed for improved tree planting.

THE GREENING TREE PLANTER

Truly a mechanical marvel. Note that feeders ride backwards, feeding mechanical planters which automatically correctly space and plant two rows at once. On this machine a revolving cutter opens a trench 4 inches wide, 8 inches deep. Removed soil is pulverized and placed at one side. The shoe holds trench open, guides the plant roots and loose soil is returned to trench and firmed by drive wheels. Powered by an 80-horse power engine, the machine plants 52,000 seedlings a day. Two such machines are required to handle our Spring plantings.



Tree Planter

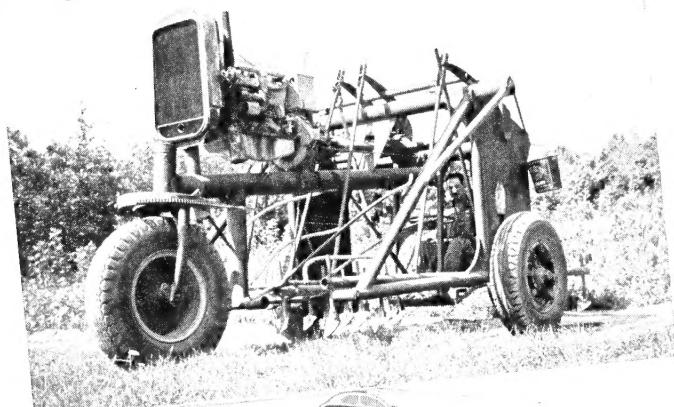
IMPROVEMENT EXTENDED BY MECHANIZED PRODUCTION

No Greening operation can wait the ingenuity of other men. Tools and machinery are designed and made in our own research shops—a research in mechanics of nursery operation as important to quality and quantity production as our "Bud Selection."

In the development of our own equipment for our own peculiar problems, Greening men alone are responsible.

These inventions are important to you as a buyer of nursery stock, since they make it possible to do a better job in each production operation, at less cost. This means that you buy better quality of nursery stock at the lowest prices.

The machine pictured here is our Fruit Tree Cultivator. It is put to almost daily use during the growing season. It does its work better, safer and cuts costs. Note top illustration how operator rides close to the ground where he can see his work and guide machine to prevent injury to trees. It straddles two rows of trees even after they have reached full growth in the rows—cultivates 25 acres in 10 hours.



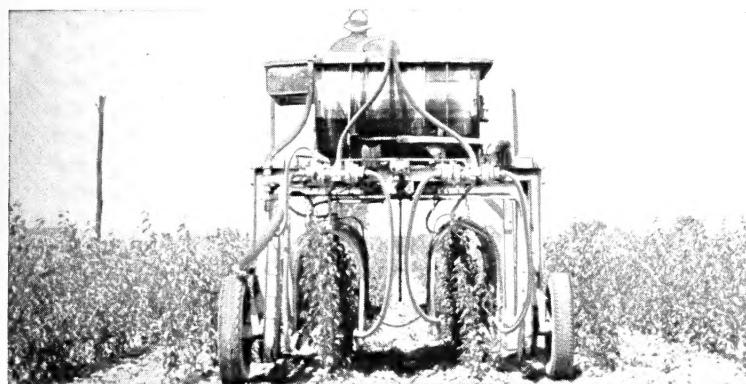
Fruit Tree Cultivator

Greening Mean Better Trees for You

INNOVATION IN TREE PRODUCTION TREE SPRAYER

Designed and Built in Our Own Research Machine Shops

Not just a sprinkling of spray material, but an actual "bath" of the fruit trees while traveling on its own power down the nursery rows. Note the slots where the machine travels through the row. The sprayers are inside of the hood and as the machine passes through the rows the trees are literally submerged by spray material. Through a special device, the surplus spray material is not thrown to the winds but drops into small troughs at the base of the hoods and is then pumped back, screened, and again returned to the supply tank for use, thus reducing spraying costs to one-third of the ordinary open air spray method. Covers 30 acres per day.



Tree Sprayer

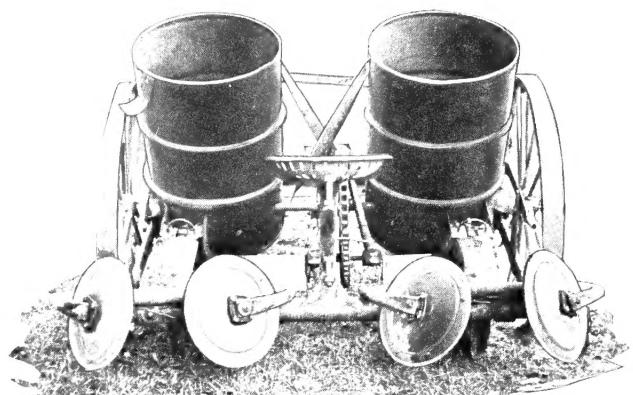
WHOLE ROOT TREE DIGGER

Designed and Built in Our Shop

Tree digging revolutionized! This machine has cut the cost of the old-fashioned horse method at the ratio of 15 to 1. There are two separate 70 horse-power engines coupled together and synchronized as to speed and power. It is an ugly looking device, but runs as smooth as silk. Four years of continual experimental work in our Mechanical Research shops brought about this truly marvelous labor saving piece of machinery to unfailing success. Note that the operator is right down where he can see his work, thus assuring a balanced root system and uninjured trees. No long strings of horses which are ordinarily used in the old-fashioned way of tree digging which skinned and trampled trees. Note the extremely high clearance which eliminates the extreme bending of the trunk of the tree which is apt to injure the cambium layer by stretching the bark. Truly the most advanced fruit tree digger ever conceived.

What This Means to You

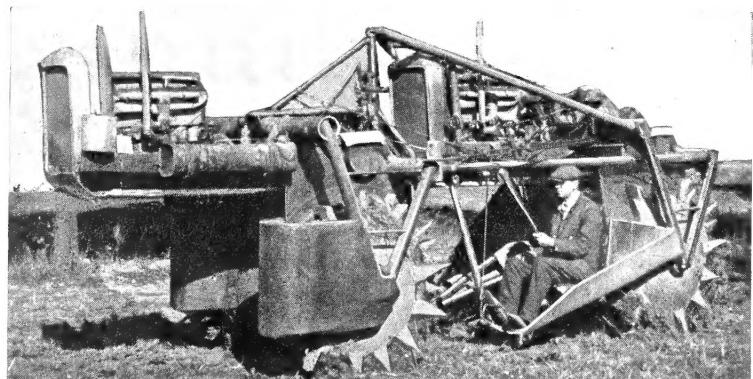
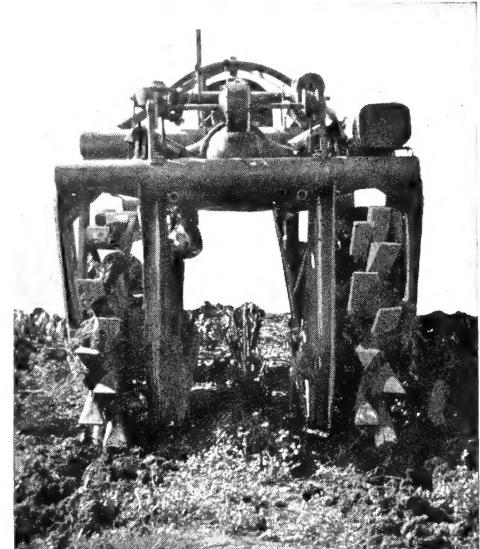
Our own labor-saving inventions cut costs—increase production—improve quality. Greening trees start from the "Bud Selected" stock, are carefully planted, carefully tended during the early, important years of their growth, dug with care, properly stored and shipped and reach you in full vigor—at a lower cost than inferior trees.



Peach Pit Planter

PEACH PIT PLANTER

Another one of Greenings own inventions to improve quality, make possible enormous production of Peach trees. Plants 560,000 pits per day. We plant only pits which have been found to be free from Peach Yellows, Little Peach, X Disease, Phony Peach, Red Suture and other virus diseases. A domestic or "cannery" pit is more apt to carry disease. A "Bud-Selected" tree grafted on a disease-free seedling is just one more safeguard to the grower!

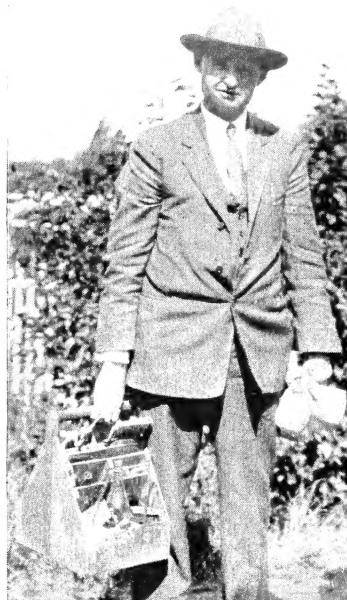


Whole Root Tree Digger

“Bud Selection”

A fruit tree to be profitable, must primarily inherit characteristics of production.

Simply, “Bud Selection” is the practice of growing our fruit trees from buds whose characteristics are **known**. Our “Million Dollar Library” of tree performance records carries the detailed performance of thousands of trees—the date of planting, date of bearing, how much, and what type of fruit they bore—its quality, color and size. Each year these trees are checked. Any undesirable characteristics are noted and work begun to eliminate them. By constantly working toward variety improvement, we logically work toward elimination of disease, uniform ripening and improved color.



Here is a practical, working scientist on the job. Roy E. Gibson, Director of Greening Research—a welcome figure among the nation's fruit growers.



This No. 1 Jonathan Apple Tree, Parent for “Bud-Selected” Strain, Produces the Largest Jonathan Apples Known and Nearly Three Times the Crop of Any Other Tree in the Orchard of Robert Anderson, Covert, Michigan.

YEARS OF TESTING REQUIRED

In 1917 we began our individual tree performance records to furnish facts by which parent trees or limbs, known to possess the best characteristics of the variety, are selected. Constant testing and recording, year after year, of the production, color, size, and other vital factors of our parent trees finally gives us the bud—selected strain.

GROWERS COOPERATION

The co-operation of the fruit grower allowing us to work in their orchards, assist in keeping their production records, and contributing their experience and knowledge of their own trees has been invaluable. When a tree or limb is found, on which fruit of evident perfection grows, our careful records start. It is given a number and continuous records are kept for years before propagating buds are taken.

YOUR INSURANCE OF PERFORMANCE

Before we place our “bud-selected” name on our strains we must **know**. “True-to-name” is not enough for us. We seek the best characteristics which naturally give the grower better fruit.

EXPERIMENTAL WORK

Our research station, located at Benton Harbor, Michigan, is in the heart of the fruit belt, and is under the capable direction of Roy E. Gibson, who began his work on “Bud-Selection” in 1917 with Charles E. Greening. In addition to our bud-selection work, he has run experiments on virus control, pruning, fertilizing and other problems of paramount interest to the grower.

OUR GOAL

It all works toward our goal and ideal—the production of fruit that will sell at a profit.

Only by Years of Ceaseless Progeny Tests and Accurate Records Is True “Bud-Selection” Possible

On the pages of books like this are detailed records of the performances of thousands of trees—the dates they were planted, when they began to bear, how much, what kind of fruit they bore each year—the quality, color, size, shape and every other characteristic having to do with profitable yield.

These books register the history of Greening parent trees and provide the proof from whence Greening trees are given the certification of “**Registered, Pedigreed Stock.**”

Without such permanent records, “**Bud Selection**” would be just a word. Being one of the first to recognize the commercial value of “Bud Selection,” Greenings are 30 years ahead, thus having a third of a century advantage over common nursery practice.

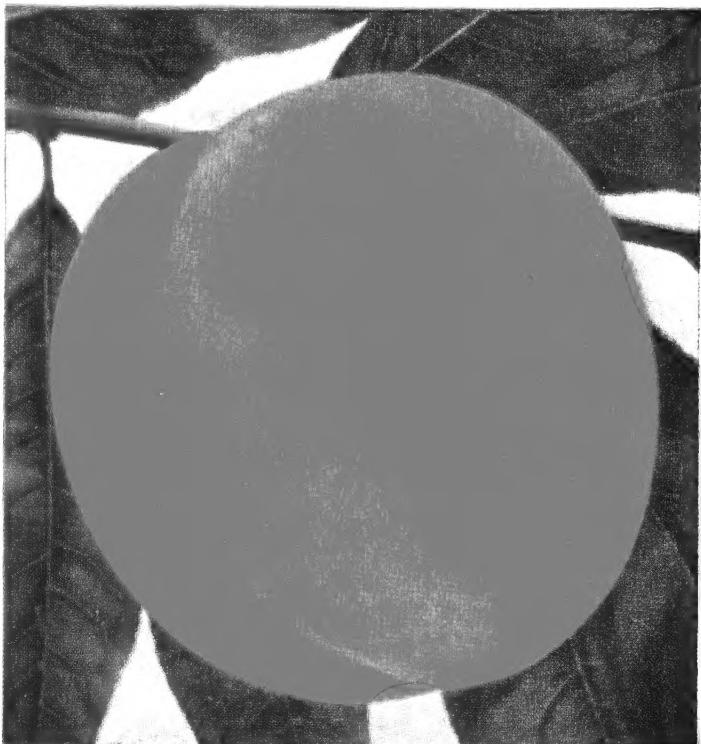


Greening's Own Patented Varieties

FERTILE HALE

(U. S. Plant Patent
No. 175)

A Greening introduction and as the name implies, is a Hale type Peach which is self fertile. Does not require cross-pollination. The fruit is picked with the last of the Elbertas. Trees are more vigorous and hardy in bud than J. H. Hale or Elberta and crops in seasons when those varieties fail. Brings premium market prices and is an outstanding profit producer. Fruit yellow with deep carmine blush, commandingly attractive in appearance. Excellent shipper. A variety which should be in every commercial planting.



Fertile Hale

SUNDAY

(U. S. Plant Patent
No. 418)

A wonderful new hardy variety which originated in the orchard of George P. Sunday, Baroda, Michigan. Exceptionally hardy in bud producing profitable crops when Elberta froze in bud. Blossoms self fertile. Fruit large, round, smooth with very little fuzz. Color attractive bright yellow and red. Flesh firm, orange yellow with pleasing flavor. Freestone, small pit, good shipper. Ripens 3 days after Elberta. A variety of exceptional merit.

EARLY HALE HAVEN (NAMETZ)

(U. S. Plant Patent
No. 325)

A limb sport of the famous Halehaven. Fruit is identical in size, quality, flavor, productiveness and hardness to its parent but ripens a week to 10 days earlier. This Peach was discovered by Mr. Roy Gibson, director of the Research Department of The Greening Nursery Company. For the earlier market we know of no other variety in its season that approaches this remarkable Peach. Ripening ahead of Halehaven it comes at a time when prices are most advantageous, and merits the consideration of every fruit grower. (See next page.)



Sunday Peach



The Early Hale-Haven

(U. S. Plant Patent No. 325)

One of the latest of Greening's introductions, destined for leadership as the profit Peach for the early market. The Early Hale-Haven is developed from a limb sport of the famous Hale-Haven—identical in size, quality, flavor, production and hardiness of its mother variety, but ripens ten days earlier. The pictures here, taken at the same time, show the ripening comparison between the Early Hale-Haven and the Hale-Haven.

PEACHES

The name in parenthesis following variety name is the name of the orchard from which propagating buds are taken from the parent tree.

Because Peaches come into bearing in three years, they are the quickest of all orchard trees to bear profitable crops. And because more trees can be planted per acre, the largest cash returns per acre can be expected. Used as fillers—set between permanent Apple trees—Peaches bring a quick profit from the orchard until the Apples come into bearing.

As in other fruits, Greenings have played a star role in producing big profits from Peach orchards by improving varieties—maintaining standards—eliminating virus diseases and making available new varieties with merits of greater profit.

Varieties following offer a wide range of the best varieties of the ripening season—a choice of exclusive strains, proven by progeny tests and by successful Peach growers as the leaders of the kind.

You play safe with Greenings trees—for Greening Bud Selected quality only has made Greening one of the largest growers of Peach trees in America—trees that are inbred with factors that mean the biggest profit per tree and acre.

AMBER GEM (Royal). A superior clingstone canning Peach, ripening two weeks before Elberta. One of the most beautiful of Peaches, being a brilliant red against a golden yellow ground. Flesh has the firm texture necessary in a good canning clingstone. Excellent flavor when canned.

ARP BEAUTY (Stratton). One of the earliest yellow Peaches. Fruit semi-cling, medium to large in size. Color bright, attractive red and yellow. Flesh clear yellow, fine grained and firm for an early Peach. Trees hardy and productive. Ripens 5 to 6 weeks before Elberta.

BELLE OF GEORGIA. A large white flesh mid-season Peach of exceptional merit. Color creamy white with beautiful red cheek. Flesh firm and of delicious flavor. Tree vigorous grower and good bearer. Hardy, good shipper.

BIG RED (See Shipper's Late Red).

CHAMPION (Warner). An excellent quality white flesh Peach. Fruit attractive, white with red cheek, large. Flesh creamy white, tender, having a very pleasing honey-like flavor. Ripens 3 weeks before Elberta.

CUMBERLAND. A splendid white Peach of excellent commercial value. Fruit is large, very attractive in color and shape. Quality is excellent. Freestone. Ripens 4 weeks before Elberta.

EARLY ELBERTA (Eagle Point). Similar to standard Elberta but ripens a week earlier and slightly smaller in size. Color attractive yellow with red cheek. Flesh lemon color with rich flavor. Freestone.

ELBERTA (Geisler). The aristocrat of Elbertas—the last word in high type of this variety. By bud selection we have reduced variations in this variety to a minimum. Fruit is attractive orange yellow overspread with red. Flesh yellow, juicy, firm but tender, sweet, mild. Tree a vigorous grower and highly productive. Average ripening date September 10th.

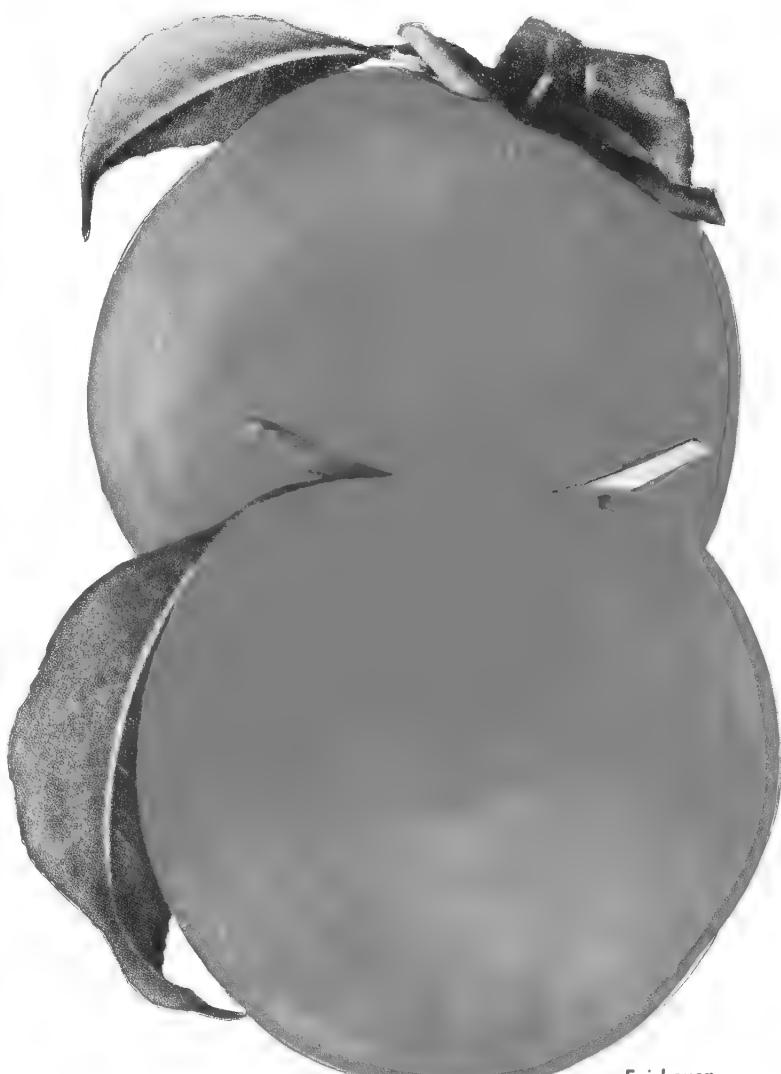
FAIRHAVEN (Graham Exp. Sta.) A cross between J. H. Hale and South Haven and recently introduced by the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station. Fruit is medium to large, nearly round, bright golden in color with red cheek. Skin is smooth and tough and fruits are firm and ship exceptionally well. Flesh is medium-yellow, fine textured and of good quality. Ripens about a week before Hale-Haven.

GAGE ELBERTA (Lyman). A true Elberta type bud sport. This strain features resistance to bacteria infections, retaining its dark green foliage when Elberta and J. H. Hale trees were nearly defoliated. A remarkable disease resistant strain. Tree growth low, spreading and unusually strong. Ripens about 3 days after Elberta.

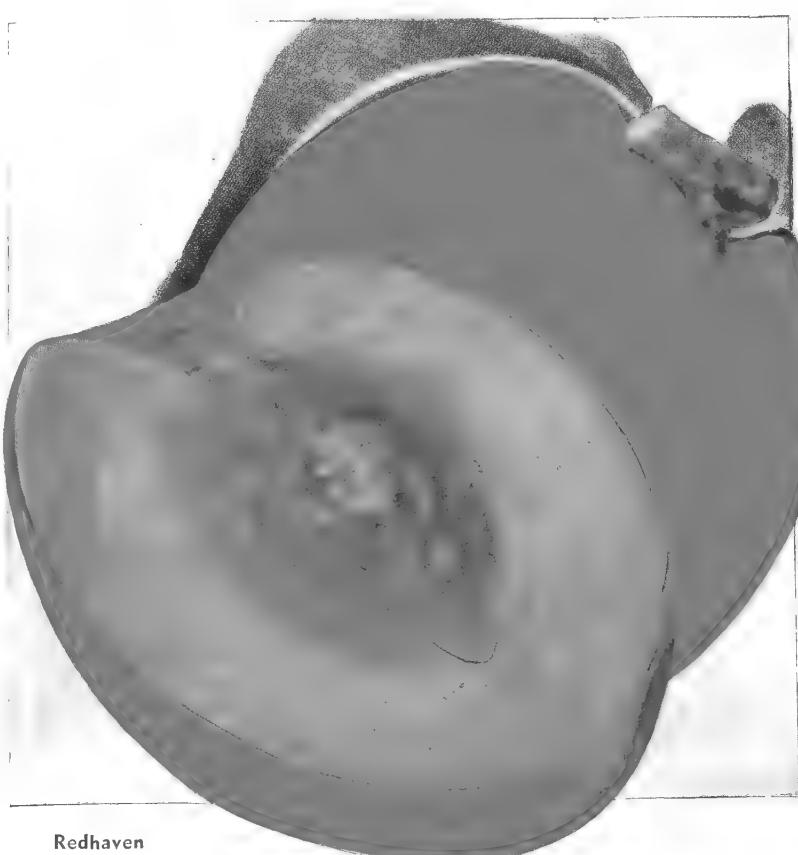
GOLD DROP (Goodrich). Hardy and productive. Trees must be heavily pruned and the young fruit thinned to assure good sized fruit. Fruit medium, rounding with unequal halves, bulged at one side. Deep cavity. Quality excellent, pleasantly and sprightly flavored. Freestone. Good commercial variety. Ripens 7 to 10 days after Elberta.

GOLDEN JUBILEE (Peck). A large, early yellow Peach of the Elberta type. Extensively planted. Skin yellow blushed with red. Flesh yellow, juicy, tender, sweet. Freestone. Ripens 25 days before Elberta.

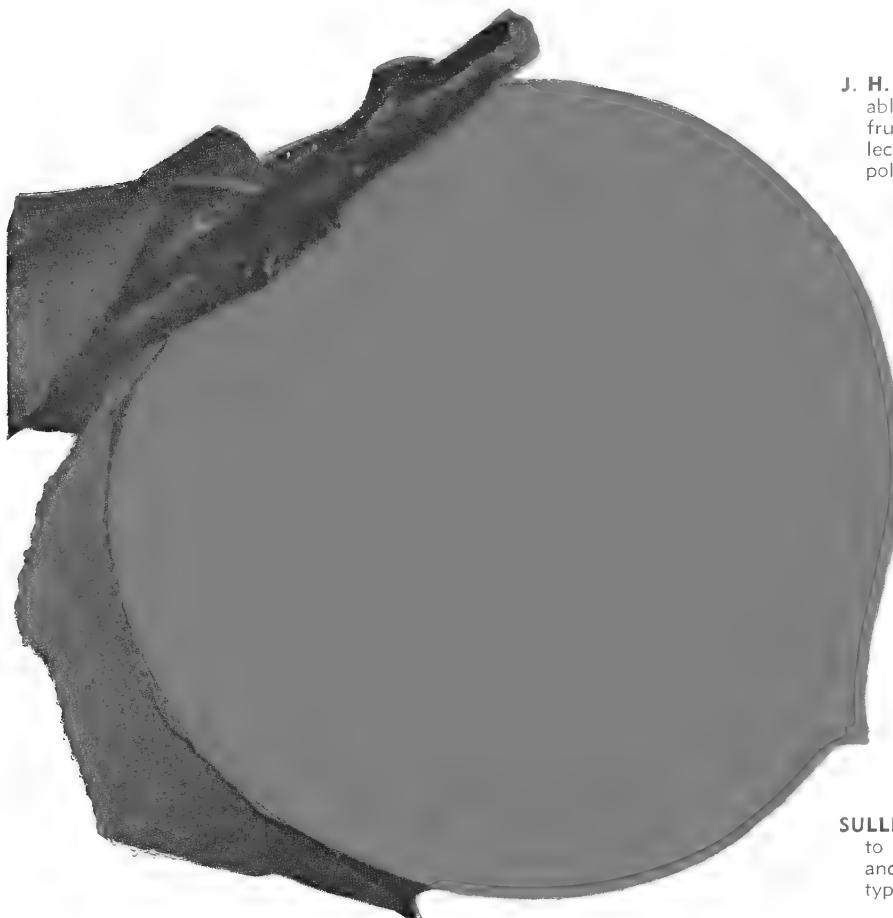
HALE-HAVEN (Wadsworth). This marvelous Peach was introduced by the Michigan State Experiment Station and is a cross between the famous South Haven and J. H. Hale. Fruit large, beautifully colored, exceptionally fine flavored, yellow flesh and a good shipper. Perfect freestone and a hardy, heavy bearer. Ripens 2 weeks before Elberta.



Fairhaven



Redhaven



J. H. Hale

SUN-GLO (Ketchum). (Greening's Improved South Haven). Hardiest of commercial varieties. Prolific bearer of large size fruit of excellent quality and flavor. Fruit large, roundish, thick skin, deep yellow with red cheek. Freestone. Ripens 2 weeks before Elberta. A money maker.

TILFORD EARLY ELBERTA (Barden). Ripens one week before regular Elberta, which it resembles, but has more red color. Originated in Illinois and is recommended for planting with varieties maturing at Elberta time or a few days later.

VALIANT. An excellent quality Peach especially popular in New York and Ontario Peach districts. Medium to large, dark cheek, flesh yellow, fine and juicy. Tree vigorous and healthy. High quality freestone. Ripens 2 weeks before Elberta.

PEACHES IN THEIR RIPENING ORDER

Ripening dates vary from year to year depending on climatic and weather conditions. In normal season the ripening date of Elberta is September 10th to 20th in Michigan and nearby areas. Elberta is listed a standard and ripening of other Peaches is estimated from the ripening of this variety. As you will note Greening varieties extend throughout the entire season.

	Before Elberta
Arp Beauty	42 days
Red Haven	30 days
Oriole	29 days
Early Halehaven	27 days
Cumberland	25 days
Fairhaven	24 days
Golden Jubilee	25 days
Champion	21 days
Rochester	21 days
Halehaven	17 days
Sun-Glo	17 days
Valiant	17 days
Amber Gem	14 days
Sullivan's Early Elberta	10 days
Early Elberta	7 days
Kalhaven	7 days
Tilford Early Elberta	7 days
Belle of Georgia	3 days
J. H. Hale	3 days
Elberta	Ripens Sept. 10 to 20
Sunday	Ripens with Elberta
	After Elberta
Shipper's Late Red	3 days
Fertile Hale	4 days
Gage Elberta	4 days
Gold Drop	7 days
Salberta	14 days

PEACHES—Continued

J. H. HALE (Warner). This is the finest strain of J. H. Hale obtainable, producing typical, round, very large fruit, the Elberta type fruit found in some plantings having been eliminated by Bud Selection. Ripens with Elberta. The Sun Glo is recommended as a pollinator for Warner strain J. H. Hale.

KALHAVEN (Ferny). A cross between J. H. Hale and Kalamazoo. Very productive and above average in hardiness. Fruit medium to large, roundish, rich yellow overspread with deep red. Flesh fine textured, somewhat red at pit. Skin tough making it a good shipper. Ripens at a needed time, one week before Elberta. Freestone.

ORIOLE (South Haven Exp. Sta.) An early and consistent producer. Fruit round, highly colored, medium in size. Must be heavily thinned. Flesh yellow and of excellent quality. Ripens 4 weeks before Elberta.

RED HAVEN (Garrett). An exceptional early and hardy variety. Tree vigorous and young bearers. Fruit medium in size, slightly elongated and almost completely covered with brilliant red. Skin smooth and tough. Flesh firm, fine textured, good quality. Must be thinned to assure sizable fruit. Freestone. Ripens 4 weeks before Elberta.

ROCHESTER (Green). An extra hardy, vigorous growing, early bearing yellow freestone. Fruit large, yellow, blushed. Flesh sweet, juicy and deliciously flavored. Ripens 18 days before Elberta.

SALBERTA (Barden). A medium size, round yellow variety. Color deep yellow with dull red cheek. Flesh firm, very juicy. Ripens 2 weeks after Elberta.

SHIPPER'S LATE RED (Big Red) (Yates). Fruit oblong, larger than Elberta, skin golden yellow almost completely covered with rich red. Excellent shipper. Flesh rich yellow, juicy and of good quality. Tree large, spreading. Perfect freestone. Ripens 3 days after Elberta.

SULLIVAN EARLY ELBERTA (So. Haven Exp. Sta.) Ripens one week to 10 days before Elberta. Resembles closely the Elberta in appearance and quality and is planted to lengthen the season of Elberta type Peaches.

NUMBER OF PEACH TREES PER ACRE	
Distance Apart	No. Per Acre
20x20	108
18x18	134



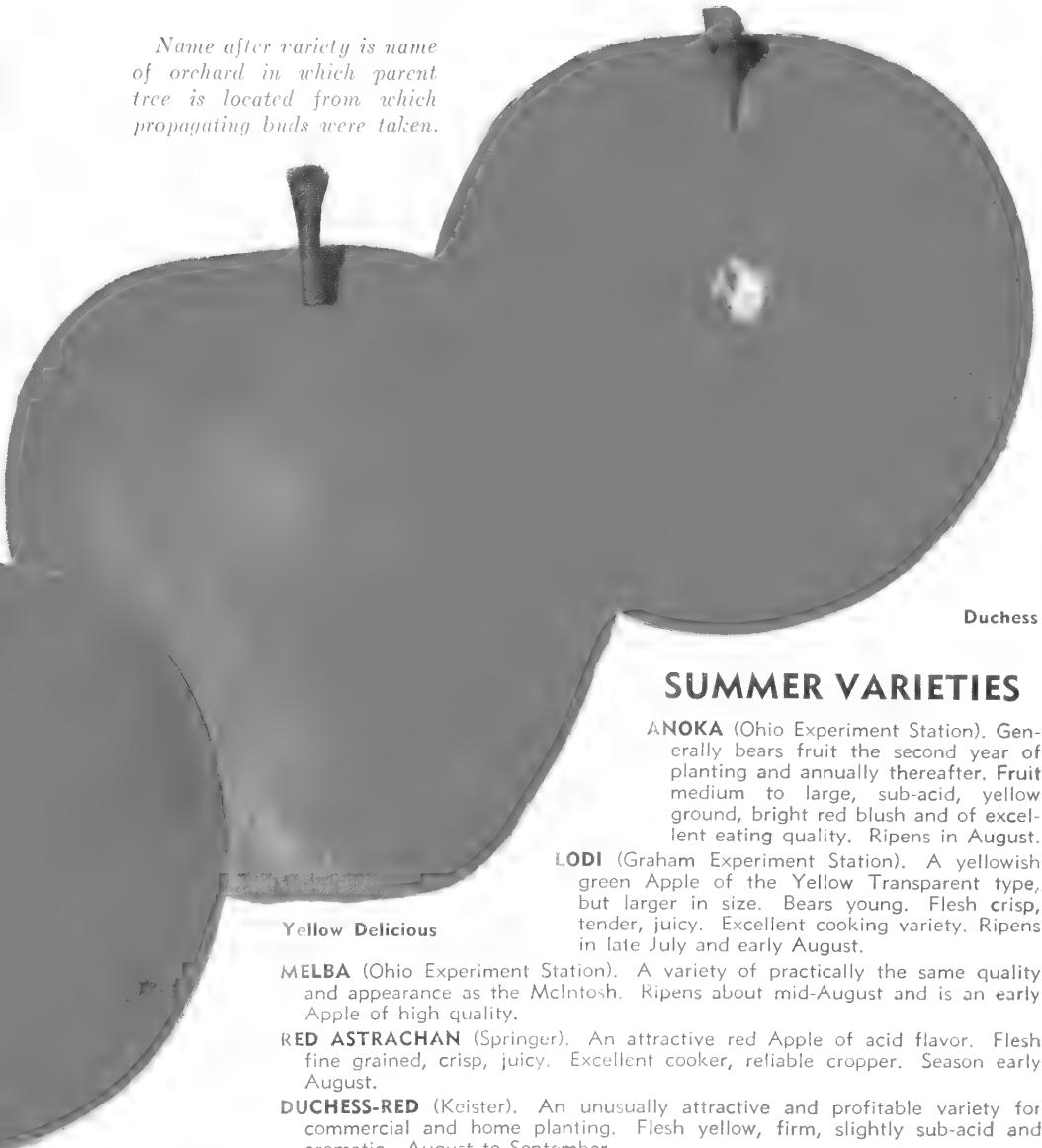
Sullivan Early Elberta

APPLES

Greening Apple Trees are selected for hardiness and will grow well practically anywhere. Thrive best in well-drained locations but are adapted to even adverse situations.

Plant Greening trees for healthy growth and heavy crops of finest fruit.

Name after variety is name of orchard in which parent tree is located from which propagating buds were taken.



Duchess

SUMMER VARIETIES

ANOKA (Ohio Experiment Station). Generally bears fruit the second year of planting and annually thereafter. Fruit medium to large, sub-acid, yellow ground, bright red blush and of excellent eating quality. Ripens in August.

LODI (Graham Experiment Station). A yellowish green Apple of the Yellow Transparent type, but larger in size. Bears young. Flesh crisp, tender, juicy. Excellent cooking variety. Ripens in late July and early August.

MELBA (Ohio Experiment Station). A variety of practically the same quality and appearance as the McIntosh. Ripens about mid-August and is an early Apple of high quality.

RED ASTRACHAN (Springer). An attractive red Apple of acid flavor. Flesh fine grained, crisp, juicy. Excellent cooker, reliable cropper. Season early August.

DUCHESS-RED (Keister). An unusually attractive and profitable variety for commercial and home planting. Flesh yellow, firm, slightly sub-acid and aromatic. August to September.

SWEET BOUGH (Calabrese). An Apple of excellent quality, large, handsome, greenish yellow, faintly blushed. Flesh tender and honey sweet. August and early September.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT (Miller). The outstanding yellow summer Apple, ripening in late July and August. Skin waxy, pale greenish yellow, changing to yellowish white. Flesh crisp, tender and juicy. Fine for cooking.

Jonathan (Anderson)



GRAHAM (U.S. Plant Patent No. 278)

This Apple originated in the orchard of the Manistee Orchard Company, Manistee, Michigan, and is similar to Northern Spy in the growth characteristics of the tree and in the size, shape and general appearance of the fruit. The Apples mature earlier in the season and are harvested soon after McIntosh. They store well and are especially good for cooking and for pies. retaining their exquisite flavor. Color is deep crimson, deeper and brighter than Northern Spy. Attention was first called to the original tree when it produced a full crop of 9 bushels when it was 11 years old. An outstanding variety.

APPLES—Continued

AUTUMN VARIETIES

JONATHAN-RED (Anderson). Our Anderson strain is the aristocrat of the Jonathan family. Fruit bright red. Flesh white, firm, crisp, juicy and sprightly sub-acid. A beautiful Apple, highly flavored for commercial and home planting. The characteristics of the parent tree of this strain are, early bearing and heavy annual production of exceptionally large size fruit.

FAMEUSE-SNOW (Farley). A solid red type of a well and favorably known dessert Apple, beautiful in appearance. Skin is thin, smooth. Flesh snow-white, very tender and juicy. October to mid-winter.

WINTER VARIETIES

BALDWIN (Spencer). This strain is early and annual bearing. Parent tree is low spreading and produced 4 bushels of fruit when only 7 years old, followed by annual crops. Fruit is large and color typical of the variety. Flesh is firm, crisp, juicy and of very good quality. Season, November to April.

BALDWIN-SCARLET (Ruehl). A red strain of the well-known Baldwin. Skin is tough, smooth and very attractive. Season and quality of fruit same as Spencer strain.

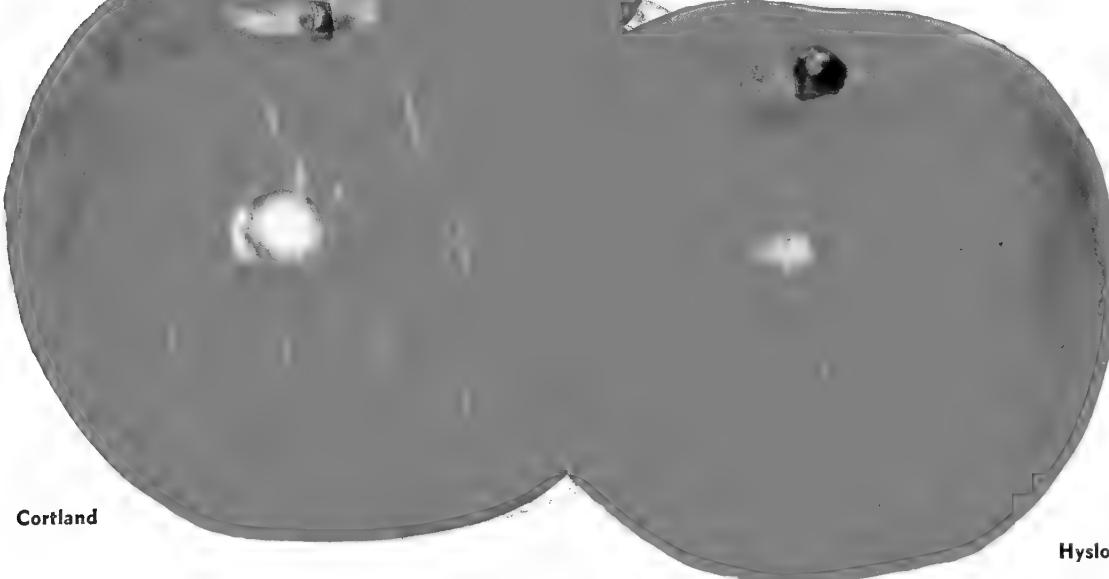
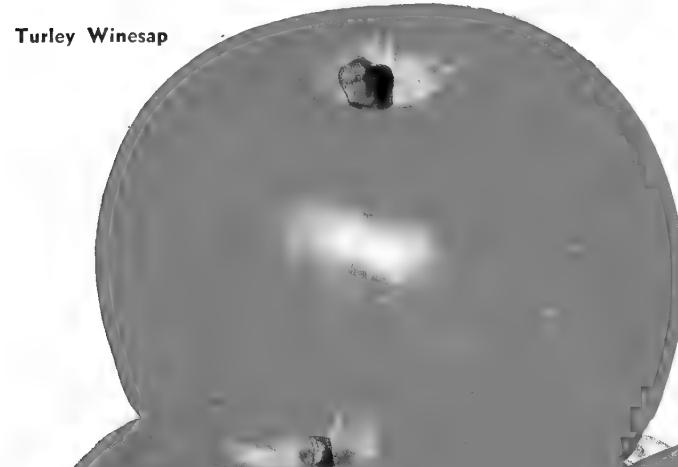
CORTLAND (Lyman). An improved late McIntosh. The two fruits are similar but Cortland averages larger, the season several weeks later. Do not drop so readily and ship better. A variety steadily increasing in popularity.

DELICIOUS-SOLID RED (Evarts). A highly colored strain, recommended for locations where Delicious does not attain sufficient color. Tree is a vigorous grower and bears annual crops. Flesh is fine grained, crisp, melting and juicy. Season, November to March.

DELICIOUS-STRIPED (Lyman). A red striped strain of exceptional merit. Fruit medium to large, of mild flavor, sub-acid, almost sweet. Greenish yellow background striped with medium red. November to March.

GALLIA-BEAUTY (Ohio Experiment Station). A solid red variation of the Rome Beauty and is unusually attractive. Fruit large, smooth, handsome, uniform in size and shape. Thick skinned. Good shipper. Tree is vigorous, comes into bearing early with a heavy annual crop. Fruit hangs to tree well because of its long stems. Season, November to February. Rapidly gaining favor in commercial plantings.

Turley Winesap

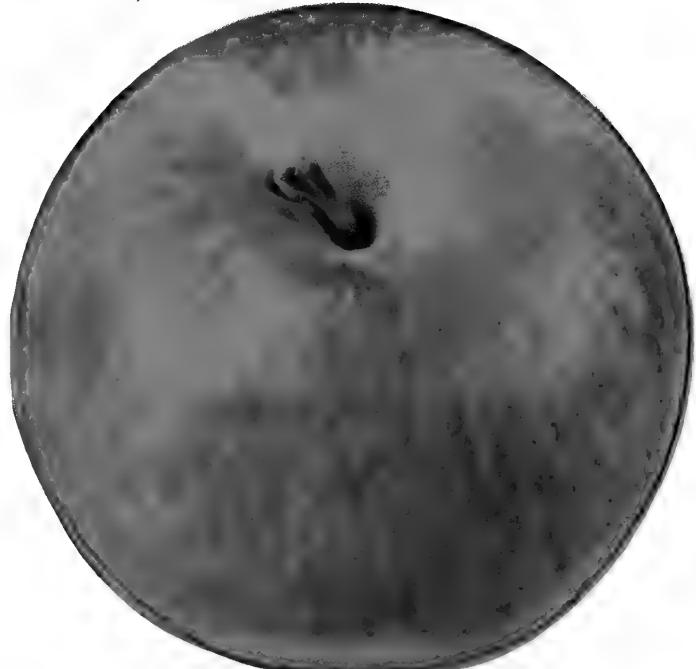


Cortland

WINTER VARIETIES—Continued

GRIMES GOLDEN (Joehrendt). The finest and most profitable strain of Grimes ever introduced. Fruit is above average in size and bears larger annual crops than ordinary Grimes. Fruit deep, yellow, flesh yellow, firm, crisp and sub-acid. Season, November to February.

KENDALL. A new McIntosh type attracting attention of fruit growers because of its rich color and attractive appearance. Has all the desirable characteristics of the McIntosh except it hangs to tree better and keeps longer. Fruit is large, trim in outline. Flesh white, fine grained, more sprightly in flavor than McIntosh. Handsomely colored, dark red and rich bloom. Tree vigorous, hardy. October to February.



Gallia-Beauty

McINTOSH-SOLID RED (Farley). The most attractive bud selected strain of this popular variety. Large crimson fruit of the very best quality and of uniform shape. Highly aromatic. Season, November to February.

NORTHERN SPY (Farley No. 9). This is a remarkable strain of this popular Apple. The parent tree is a strong vigorous grower and produced a full crop of nearly 12 bushels when only 9 years old, and a total of 141 bushels by the end of the 16th season. This record speaks for itself and needs no added comments. The fruit is large and attractive. Color is bright red with indistinct stripings. Flesh is very juicy, crisp, tender and of excellent flavor. Season, November to March.

NORTHERN SPY-SOLID RED (Stuart). The parent tree of this strain was in full bearing during the 12th year at which time we started our records, indicating this strain came into bearing very young. The fruit is solid red and highly attractive. In other respects it is a true type Northern Spy.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING (Bushee). The parent tree of this strain bore annual crops of large fruit of uniform shape and size beginning the second year after planting. The fruit is fine grained, tender, very juicy and of rich and pleasing flavor. Season, December to March.

RUSSET. The Golden Russet is too well known to need description. The fruit is picked and stored when still hard and becomes a golden brown and of delicious flavor in storage. Will keep in ordinary storage until spring. Trees are vigorous growers and early bearers.

NUMBER OF TREES PER ACRE	
Distance Apart	
40x40	27
36x36	33
20x20	108

Hyslop Crab

APPLES—Continued



Red Delicious

WINTER VARIETIES—Continued

STAYMAN WINESAP (Coffing). A large greenish yellow Apple nearly covered with red and splashed with carmine. Flesh greenish tinged with yellow moderately fine grained, tender, juicy and aromatic. Tree young bearer and reliable cropper. December to May.

STEELES RED. A beautiful deep red, long keeping valuable commercial variety. Fruit is well formed, medium to large in size, fine grained, juicy, aromatic and sub-acid. Flesh white with yellow or greenish tints. A high quality Apple.

TOLMAN SWEET (Wark). A late keeping sweet Apple. Tree large, hardy, vigorous. Fruit medium sized, pale yellow marked with one or more narrow green stripes. Flesh firm, fine grained, juicy and sweet. December to February.

TURLEY WINESAP (Coffing). This variety originated in Indiana and is gradually winning its way on its merits. Tree vigorous grower and starts bearing in 5 to 6 years from planting. Fruit large and very red. Season just before Stayman.

WAGENER (Wark). Comes into bearing earlier than most varieties. Tree medium in size, fruit medium to large. Color pinkish red striped with carmine over a pale yellow background. Flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. October to February.

WEALTHY (Nye). The parent tree of this strain began to bear at an early age and bore annual crops. Fruit large, round, smooth and marked with red. Flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid and of excellent flavor. November to January.

WEALTHY-RED (Anderson). A nearly solid red, highly colored strain of this popular variety. In other respects it is a true type bud selected Wealthy.

WOLF RIVER (Graham Exp. Sta). One of the largest Apples grown. Skin smooth, yellowish white splashed with red. Flesh yellowish white, coarse, tender. Tree very vigorous. Valuable for the restaurant trade. November to January.

YELLOW DELICIOUS (Farnsworth). A "Bud Selected" yellow Apple of the Delicious type. Has all characteristics of the regular Delicious in flesh and flavor. November to February.

Our Fruit Trees Are Inspected Annually by the Massachusetts Truthness-to-name Inspection Service.

CRAB APPLES

HYSLOP (Smith). The best of the Crab Apples. This strain was selected for its solid red color, vigorous, early bearing and heavy annual bearing characteristics. A superior strain of this variety. September to October.

APPLE UNDER STOCKS

Valuable for top working and bridge grafting because of their hardiness and vigorous growth.

HIBERNAL (Dutton). Of Russian origin and one of the hardest of Apple varieties. Tree vigorous, very spreading, adapted for top-working of most commercial varieties. Fruit is large, flat, greenish-yellow with splashes of red. Good cooker.

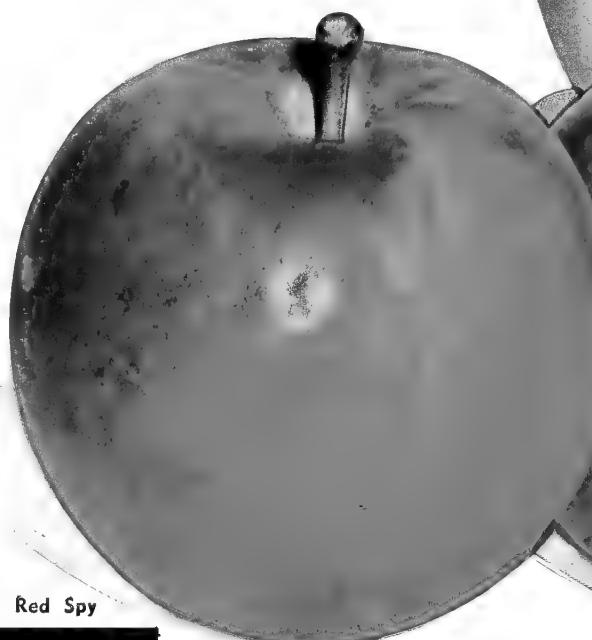
VIRGINIA CRAB (Worth). Originated in Iowa. Tree unusually vigorous and of wide-spreading form, the heavy-shouldered branches forming nearly 90 degrees horizontal angles from trunk for from 6 to 12 inches, then turning upward. Makes good unions with all commercial varieties except varieties of the Winesap family. Fruit has no commercial value.

ABOUT POLLINATION

Although most varieties of Apples will produce a few fruits in most years and some varieties will likely produce a fair crop in favorable years when self pollinated—all varieties benefit by cross pollination. It is good practice therefore, to plant not more than 2 to 4 rows of one variety in a block alternating with desirable pollinating varieties.

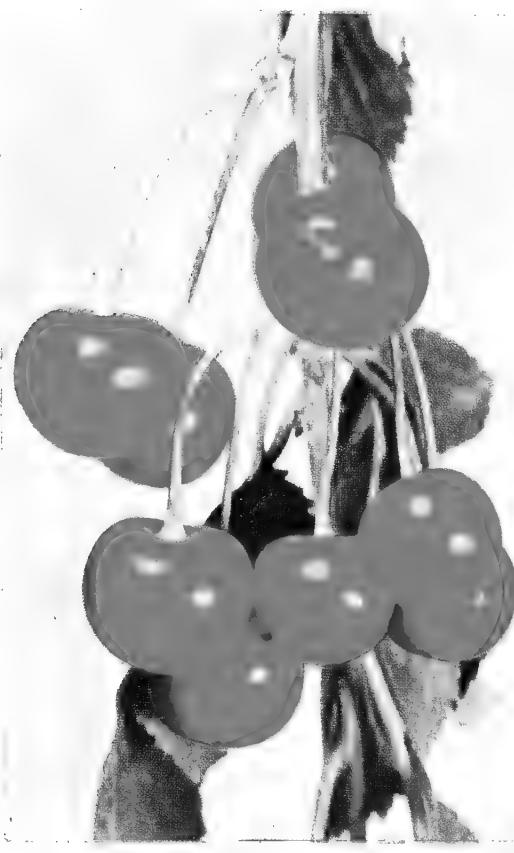
Good results may be anticipated where any two or more of such standard commercial varieties as McIntosh, Wagener, Wealthy, Grimes, Jonathan, Steele Red, and Delicious are planted together. Dutchess and Fameuse may be planted together or either one may be planted with McIntosh, Wagener, Wealthy, Grimes, or Jonathan. Northern Spy and Graham should be planted with such varieties as Grimes, Jonathan, Steele Red, or Delicious for best results.

Yellow Transparent



Red Spy

McIntosh (Farley)



Richmorency

Number of Cherry Trees Required per Acre

Distance Apart	Number per acre
30x30 ft. (Sweet Cherries)	48
20x20 ft. (Sour Cherries)	108

MONTMORENCY

Fernwood Strain

The Montmorency Cherry variety is transitional. Variations are found in every one of its important characteristics including type and growth of trees, twigs and leaves, length of stems, production, time of ripening and size as well as shape and color of fruits. Through bud selection we are able to bring out the best in the variety. Greening's Super-Selected Montmorency Fernwood Strain is the leading commercial Sour Cherry and it has proved its value in the many orchards in which it is now in production.

Leading growers everywhere are demanding our Fernwood Strain Montmorency. The trees are vigorous and strong growing, making a large tree quickly, thus coming into profitable production at an early age. The trees are more uniform in shape and size, produce more fruit which is more uniform in ripening and from 15 to 20 per cent larger in size than fruit from check trees of ordinary Montmorency which were produced by the old propagation methods. Season end of June.

GREENING'S

SOUR CHERRIES

Made Better by "Bud-Selection"

From the hundreds of varieties of Cherries grown and sold in the United States we have carefully selected the best and further improved them through bud selection to retain every good feature and assure heavy crops. Cherries ask no favors in location or handling, provide crop diversification, bear almost annually and keep profits flowing your way.

In the description of varieties, the name in parenthesis immediately following the variety name, in each case indicates the strain and is the name of the orchard in which the parent tree is located, from which propagating buds were taken.

The New Early

RICHMORENCY (Reber Strain)

U. S. Plant Patent No. 316

A new variety discovered and developed by Greening of exceptional merit, giving growers the profit advantages of a Montmorency Cherry a week to 10 days earlier than the regular varieties. The variety originated as a limb sport on the farm of L. B. Reber, St. Joseph, Michigan. First observations were made June 30, 1931. Progeny test trees were planted at the Graham Experiment Station, Grand Rapids, in 1933 and fruited in 1936 and 1937, reproducing a true Montmorency but maintaining the early ripening characteristics of the original sports. Trees in quantities of this variety—proven, pedigreed stock, are now available for commercial plantings.



Montmorency (Fernwood Strain)

CHERRIES

SWEET CHERRIES

Sweet Cherry trees supplied the public by many nurseries have not been true to name. We established this fact by checking orchards in the Sweet Cherry belt of northern Michigan and consulted experienced growers who cooperated with us in making our selections. The only variation in Sweet Cherries of commercial importance is unproductive strains. We selected buds from parent trees producing heavy crops. In the listing below you will find those varieties which have been proven the best commercially, and in each "Bud-Selection" has emphasized their feature characteristics.



Paul Rose

WINDSOR (Crystal Lake)

New seedling originated at Windsor, Canada. Fruit large and liver colored, quite distinctive; flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. Recommended as a pollinator in all commercial plantings. Tree hardy and very prolific. The most valuable late variety for market or family use; ripens in July.

Three-way Dependable Grading

Another Factor That Makes Greening Trees Safe to Buy

When you buy Greening trees, there is no guesswork as to size and grading any more than there is to quality. You can depend upon the age, the height of the tree and the caliper or diameter of the trunk to a fraction of an inch. Therefore, your trees measure up to your expectations when you receive them—exactly the age, grade and size you purchased. This dependable factor in Greening service coupled with the extraordinary quality of Bud Selected strains plus our replacement guarantee, gives you assurance of profitable performance in your orchard plantings of "Greening Bud Selected" trees.



Bing

BING (Rogers)

One of the best black Cherries in existence. It is large, firm and delicious, and a good shipper. Tree hardy and upright grower. Middle of June.

HEDELFINGEN (Vineland)

A fine variety of the Lambert type. Large black, sweet, juicy, noncracking fruit. Late. A good pollinator for Windsor.

NAPOLEON (Manistee)

Very large, pale yellow with bright red cheek, very firm, juicy and sweet. Vigorous grower and very productive. One of the best. First of July.

PAUL ROSE (A White Schmidt's Bigarreau)

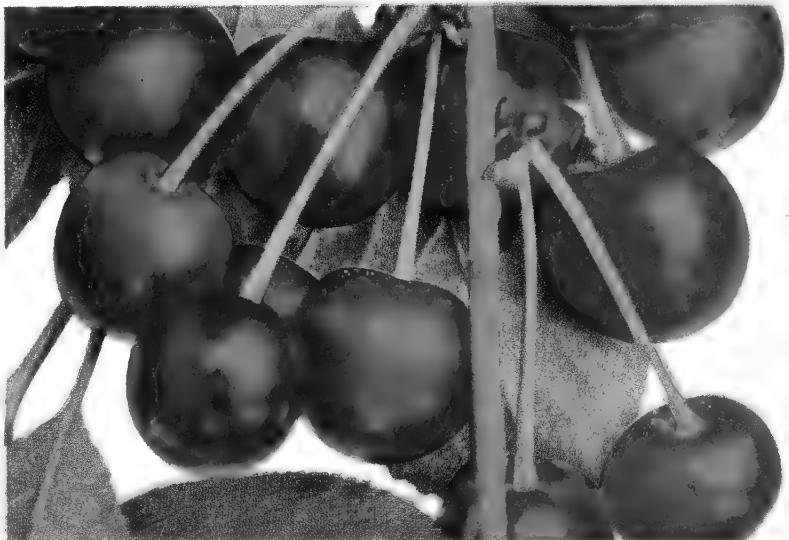
Originated from a sport limb in the orchard of the late Paul Rose, the pioneer Sweet Cherry grower of Michigan. It is a white Cherry and of large size, tender, juicy, with a fine, rich flavor, ripening in July.

SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU (Rogers)

Remarkably hardy and productive. Fruit grows in clusters and is of the largest size. Skin deep black, flesh dark, tender, juicy, with a fine rich flavor. Stone small. July.

TARTARIAN - Black Tartarian (Symonds)

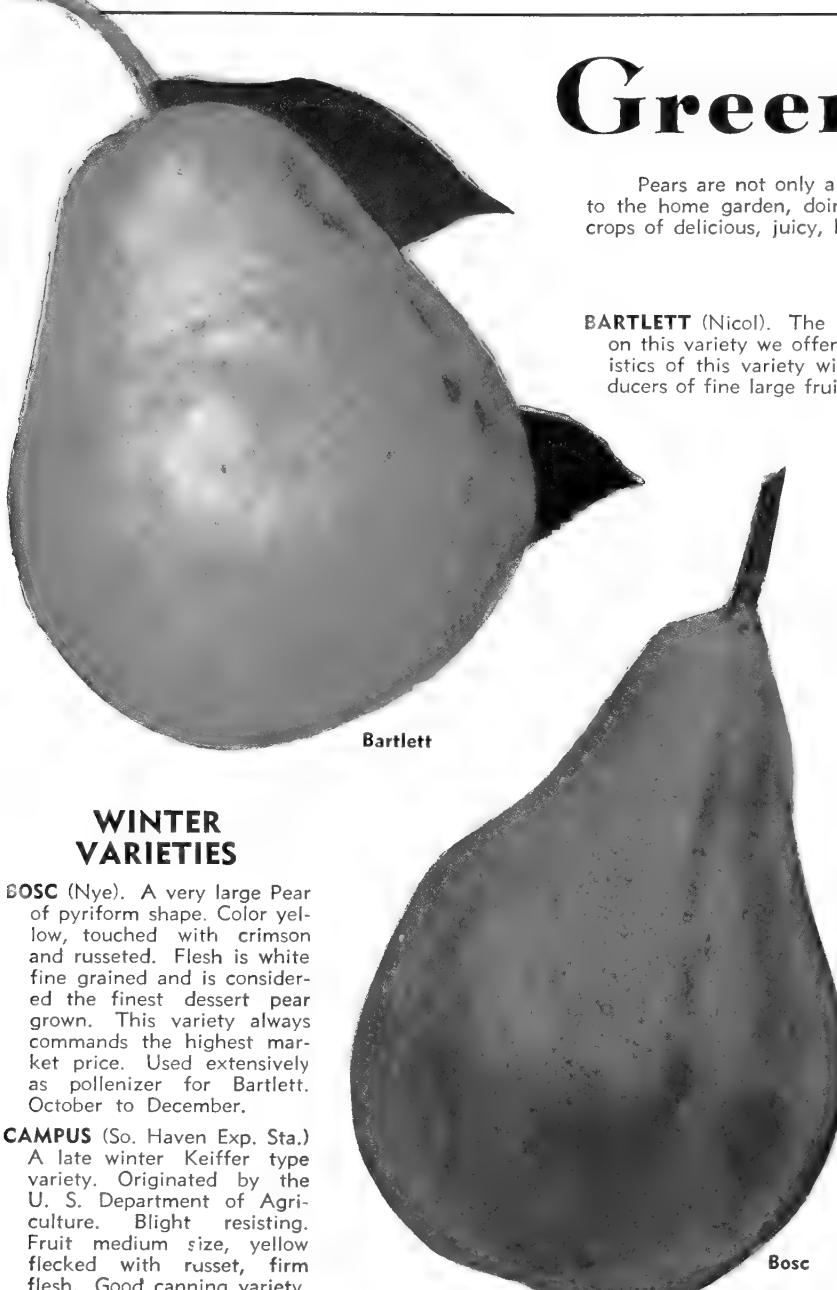
Very large, bright purplish black, juicy, rich, excellent flavor. A vigorous grower and productive. Last of June or early July.



Windsor

Greening's Pears

Pears are not only a profitable market fruit over a long season, but are especially suited to the home garden, doing well in sod. Greening Pear trees are selected to produce heavy crops of delicious, juicy, handsome fruit. Thrive best in heavy clay and clay-loams.



WINTER VARIETIES

BOSC (Nye). A very large Pear of pyriform shape. Color yellow, touched with crimson and russeted. Flesh is white fine grained and is considered the finest dessert pear grown. This variety always commands the highest market price. Used extensively as pollener for Bartlett. October to December.

CAMPUS (So. Haven Exp. Sta.) A late winter Keiffer type variety. Originated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Blight resisting. Fruit medium size, yellow flecked with russet, firm flesh. Good canning variety. Season very late. Good pollener.



Apricots

Greening offers the three best varieties after testing many sorts. All are hardy, vigorous productive trees. Like Peaches they prefer light, well-drained soil.

ALEXANDER. Fruit orange-yellow flecked with red. Sweet and juicy. Ripens in July.

MONTGAMET. Exceptionally fine for canning and preserving. Small, deep yellow fruits of fine quality. Freestone. Ripens early in the season.

MOORPARK. One of the largest. Golden-yellow fruits. Sweet, juicy and rich flavored. Ripens in August.

QUINCE

ORANGE. The most popular and the most extensively planted variety. Large fruit, roundish, bright golden yellow and of excellent flavor. Very productive.

SUMMER VARIETIES

BARTLETT (Nicol). The finest of Bartlett Pears. After many years of concentrated research on this variety we offer the Nicol strain of Bartlett which possesses the desirable characteristics of this variety with the elimination of the undesirable. Trees vigorous, prolific producers of fine large fruit of uniform shape and color, commanding the highest market price.

Fruit very juicy, buttery, highly flavored, yellow with beautiful blush. Last of August and first of September.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE (Nye). An annual bearer of large size lemon yellow fruit with red cheek. Fine texture, melting, juicy with a sweet vinous flavor. Tree hardy, productive, thrives where other varieties fail. August.

GORHAM (New York Exp. Sta.) Resembles Bartlett in size and color, ripening about two weeks later. Tree vigorous, hardy and blight resistant. Very good pollener. Flavor sweet and aromatic. Flesh white, tender, juicy. September.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

ANGOULEME (Duchess d'Angouleme) (Brown). Very large, greenish yellow, sometimes a little russeted, juicy and of the finest flavor. Tree very productive. October and November.

CONFERENCE (So. Haven Exp. Sta.) An introduction from England where it is known as the English Bartlett. Fruit medium to large in size, beautiful cone shape, greenish yellow marked with russet. Pinkish white flesh, fine grain, very juicy with rich flavor. An effective pollener for Bartlett. October to November.

FLEMISH BEAUTY. A large, beautiful, highly flavored, strong growing good bearing popular market variety. Fruit yellow with red cheek and of the finest quality. A good pollener for Bartlett. September to October.

HOWELL. A well-known variety similar to Flemish Beauty. Bright golden yellow with red cheek. Ripens with Seckel.

SECKEL (Gooding). This strain was selected for its large size fruit for this variety, and its early bearing quality. Tree vigorous, productive and blight resistant. Fruit highly colored, reddish brown, fine grained and very delicately flavored. No other Pear surpasses it in quality. September to October.

NUMBER OF PEAR TREES REQUIRED PER ACRE

18x18 ft. apart	134 per acre
20x20 ft. apart	108 per acre
24x24 ft. apart	75 per acre



Seckel

Plums

From the many varieties of Plums developed through the years Greening's have selected those best suited to average conditions. Do best in rich, heavy, well-drained soil.

American and European Varieties

AUSTRIAN PRUNE (April).

Tree vigorous, upright, hardy, young and prolific bearer. Fruit extra large, attractive dark reddish purple. Flesh golden yellow, sweet. Good shipper and keeper. The largest of plums.

GRAND DUKE (Wade).

A late ripening, very large, beautiful purple plum. Annual and abundant cropper. Flesh very firm and meaty. Rot resistant.



Stanley

NUMBER OF PLUM TREES REQUIRED PER ACRE
 20x20 ft. apart—
 108 per acre
 24x24 ft. apart—
 75 per acre

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON (Nye). This strain represents the very highest type for this variety having been selected for its early bearing and heavy annual production. Fruit small, oval, skin purple with blue bloom. Flesh juicy, rather tart. Partly freestone.

STANLEY PRUNE (Geneva Exp. Sta.) No plum or prune ever reached such quick prominence as the Stanley. Its large size, annual bearing, hardiness and disease resistant features make it a money maker. Fruit large size, dark blue with attractive thick bloom. Flesh greenish yellow, juicy, firm, sweet, delicious flavor. Perfect freestone.

YAKIMA (Anderson). Tree vigorous, upright grower. Very productive. Fruit very large, prune shaped, beautiful purplish red and of very good quality. Freestone. Ripens three weeks before Stanley.

JAPANESE VARIETIES

ABUNDANCE (Billings). Tree a strong grower, early and profuse bearer. Fruit medium to large, oblong, amber colored nearly covered with bright red with thick bloom. Flesh orange yellow, juicy and of a delicious sweetness. Use as pollinator for Burbank.

BURBANK (Lockwood). An annual, early, heavy bearer. Hardy, succeeds in any soil. Fruit large, round, dark red with lilac bloom. Flesh amber, rich sugary flavor. Small stone. Plant with Abundance to insure proper pollination.



Monarch

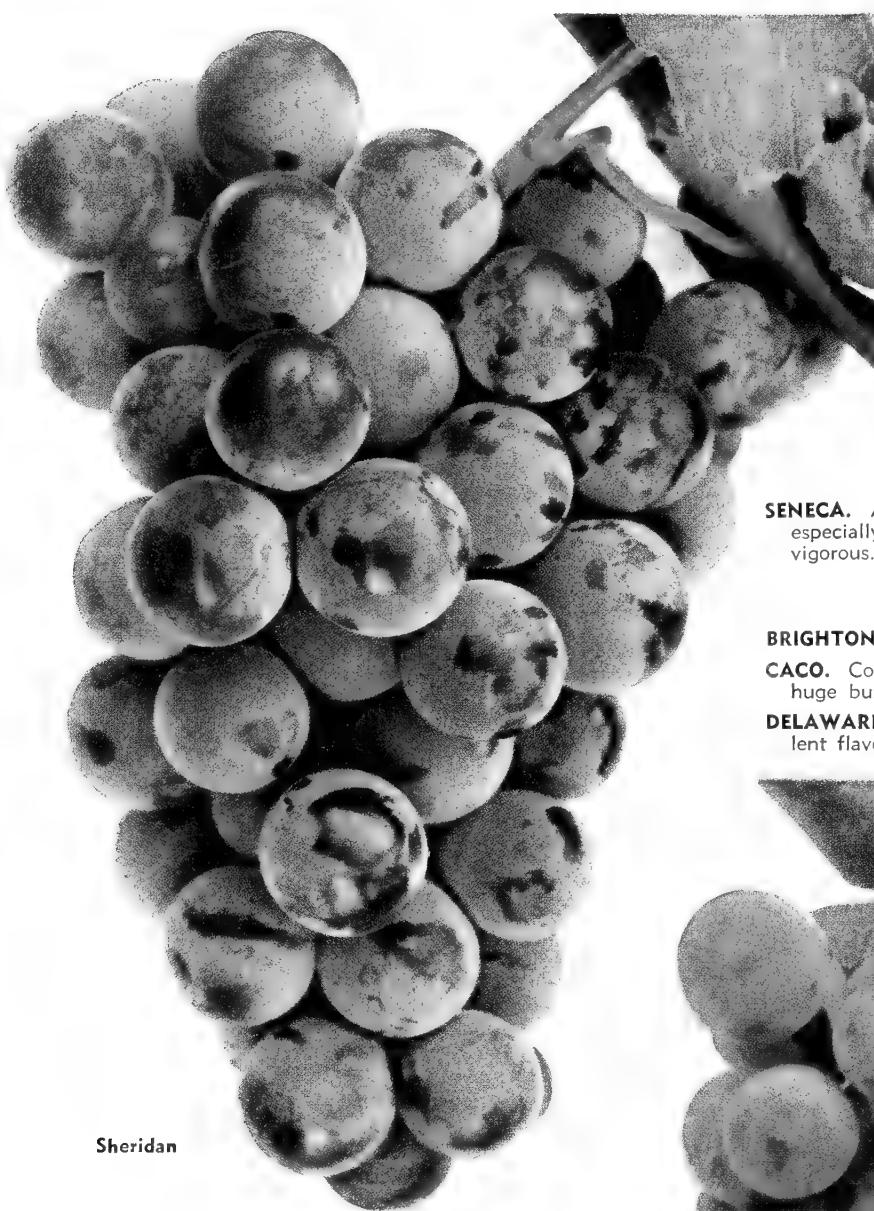
ITALIAN PRUNE (Fellenberg). (Farnsworth). A fine late variety. Fruit oval, purple, juicy and delicious. Free stone.

MONARCH (Luplow). Fruit very large, roundish oval, dark purplish blue, perfect free stone. Tree robust grower with dense foliage and an abundant bearer. One of the best of the English introductions.

REINE CLAUDE (Barden). Quality and richness of flavor surpasses nearly all other varieties listed. Fruit large, greenish yellow and of excellent flavor. Best of the Gage varieties.



Burbank



BLACK GRAPES

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. Very vigorous, hardy vine. Prolific.

CONCORD. The leading big-crop dark blue Grape. Ripens late and keeps well. Good shipper. Large perfectly formed berries of fine flavor. Vines usually bear the second year planted.

CONCORD SEEDLESS. A new variety with all the good qualities of the Concord but not quite as large and without seeds. Hardy.

FREDONIA. Very early. Large bunches of blue-black Grapes of the highest quality. Vigorous grower. Very productive.

MOORE'S EARLY. Ripens before Concord. Deep black, large and of best quality. One of the best shippers. Bears second year after planting.

SHERIDAN. A new improved Concord type with firmer, sweeter berries. Large and more compact bunches.

WORDEN. A large, early black Grape of fine quality. Large bunches.

Planting Distance and Number per Acre for Small Fruit

Kind	Distance Apart	No. plants per acre	Kind	Distance Apart	No. plants per acre
Blackberries	3x7 ft.	2,074	Grapes (Arbor)	6x6 ft.	1,210
Currants	4x7 ft.	1,556	Grapes (Arbor)	6x8 ft.	907
Currants	5x5 ft.	1,742	Raspberries, Red	2x7 ft.	3,111
Dewberries	3x7 ft.	2,074	Raspberries, Red	3x7 ft.	2,074
Gooseberries	4x6 ft.	1,815	Raspberries, Black	3x7 ft.	2,074
Gooseberries	5x5 ft.	1,742	Strawberries	1x4 ft.	10,890
Grapes (Trellis)	8x8 ft.	680			

GRAPES

One of the leading small fruits especially adapted for the home garden as well as for commercial planting. They require but a small amount of space and are very ornamental trained over a fence or trellis or as a garden background. Greening has developed a fine list of the dependable older types and the newest choice varieties.

WHITE GRAPES

GOLDEN MUSCAT. Big, amber-golden Grape. Sweet and delicious for fancy table use. Tangy flavor similar to Muscat. Ripens late and is a good keeper.

NIAGARA. The leading white Grape for many years. Very prolific, hardy and of fine flavor.

PORTLAND. White, very early, cluster medium large. Fruit of fine quality. Hardy, vigorous grower.

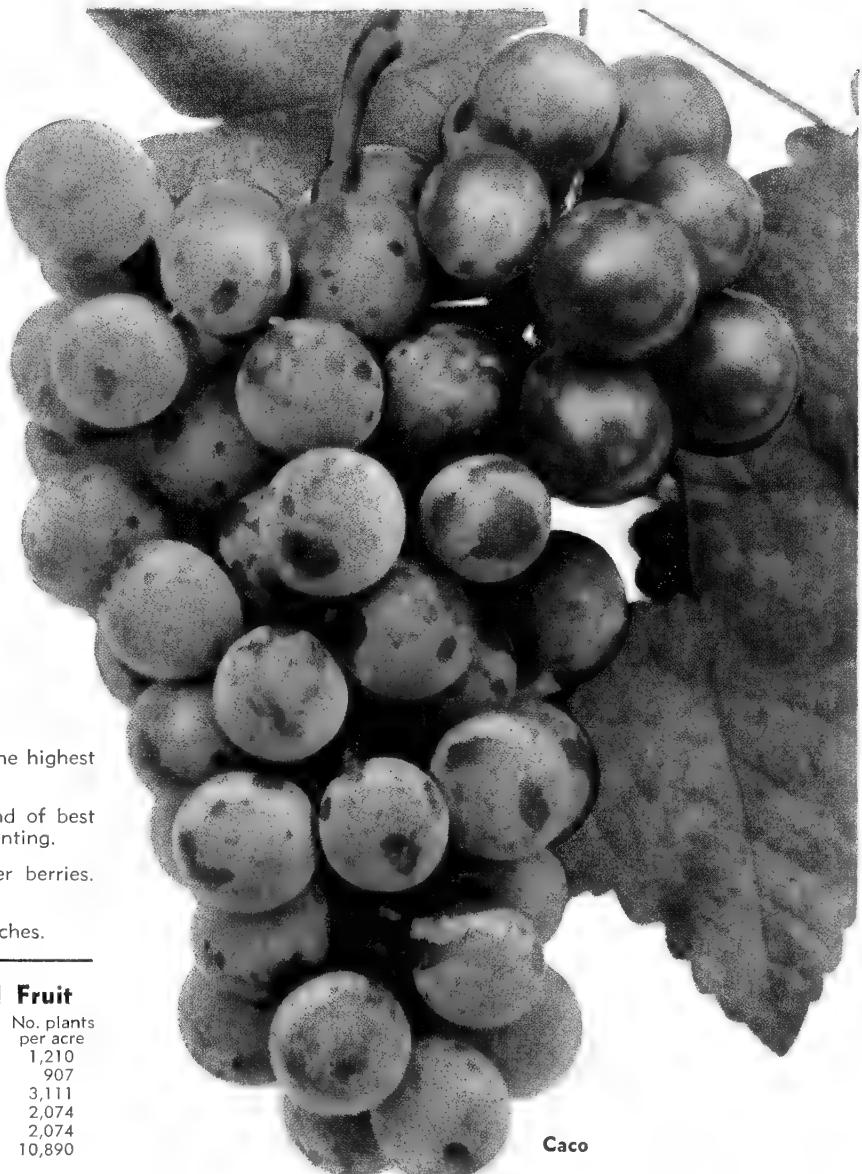
SENECA. A new very thin skinned Grape. Skin may be eaten, making it especially choice for eating out of hand. Long tapering bunches. Hardy and vigorous. Highly recommended.

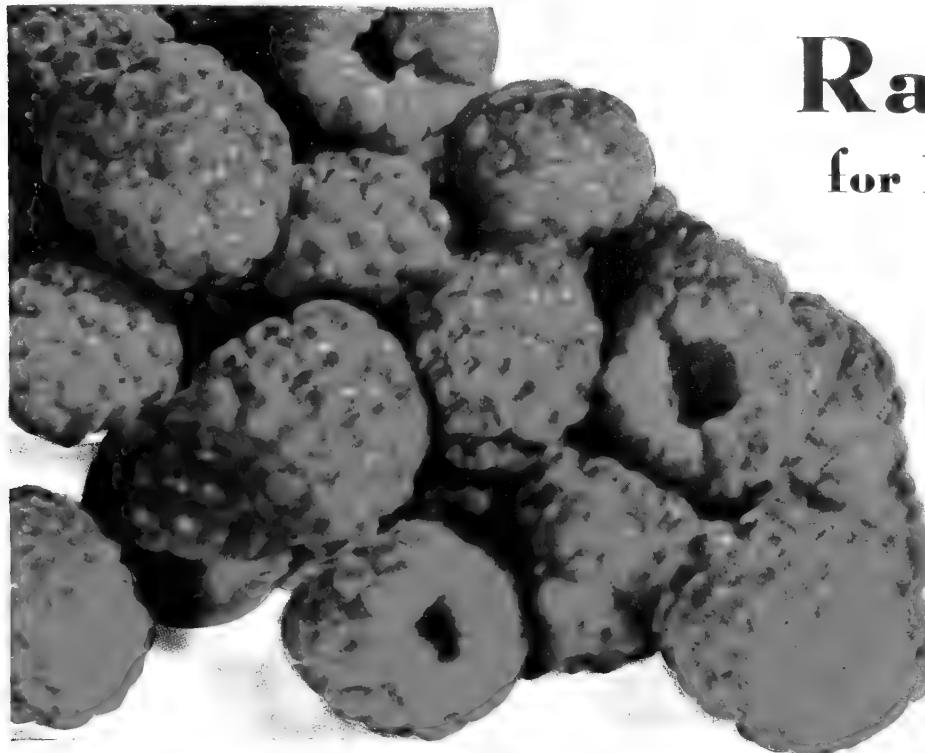
RED GRAPES

BRIGHTON. One of the best red varieties. Flesh tender and juicy. Early.

CACO. Considered the best amber-red with large sized berries produced on huge bunches. Ripens before Concord.

DELAWARE. Early. Bunch small and compact with small sized fruits. Excellent flavor. Favored for juice, jelly and wine.





Latham Raspberries

Raspberries for Home and Market

RED AND PURPLE VARIETIES

COLUMBIAN. Dull purplish-red berries borne on strong vigorous bushes. Good for home and commercial use.

LATHAM. Has no equal in most sections of the country. Plant vigorous and productive. Very large, handsome red berries of fine quality. We are proud of our fine disease-free strain of these plants.

BLACK VARIETIES

CUMBERLAND. For many years this has been the leading "Blackcap." Jet black, large, firm, sweet, and almost seedless. Vigorous plants.

NEW LOGAN. Ripens a week before Cumberland. Bears heavily. Fruit is large and of good quality. Drought resistant.

PLUM FARMER. A vigorous grower and very hardy. Fruit is larger than Cumberland and bears an abundant crop a little earlier in the season.



Eldorado Blackberries



Rancocas Blueberries

Giant Hybrid Blueberries

Not only prized for their delicious fruits, the bushes are highly ornamental and can be used as such with the added attraction of the fine fruit. Of easy culture when directions are followed, the principal requirement being an acid soil. Plant at least two varieties to insure necessary cross pollination.

JERSEY. Early. Light blue berry. Strong grower.

RANCOCAS. Early midseason. Bush is tall, vigorous and productive. Fruit large, light blue, firm and very attractive.

RUBEL. Late. Vigorous, upright growing bush. Fine large berries.

Strawberries

From the hundreds of Strawberry varieties Greening's has selected those that have proven to be superior under the widest range of growing conditions. All are self-pollinating.

JUNE-BEARING VARIETIES

AMBROSIA LATE. Berries very large, bright-repointed. Ripens two to three weeks later than Premier. Very hardy.

BLAKEMORE. One of the most widely planted varieties. Very early to bear. A good shipper, as well as for canning and freezing.

CATSKILL. Midseason. Large bright red berries. Good shipper. Very hardy plants.

DORSETT. Early, ripens with Premier and Blakemore. Bright red berries of delicious flavor.

FAIRFAX. Early. Exceptionally large, firm berries. Fine flavor.

PREMIER. Early. One of the older varieties still very popular. Ranks with the best in flavor and quality. A fine home variety.

SENATOR DUNLAP. Midseason. A fine variety for canning and freezing. Glossy bright red berries of fine flavor.

EVERBEARING VARIETIES

GEM. Very productive bearing crops right up until freezing weather. Berries light red all the way through.

GEMZATA. A cross between Gem and Wayzata. Bears a heavy crop in June and again in the Fall of high quality berries.

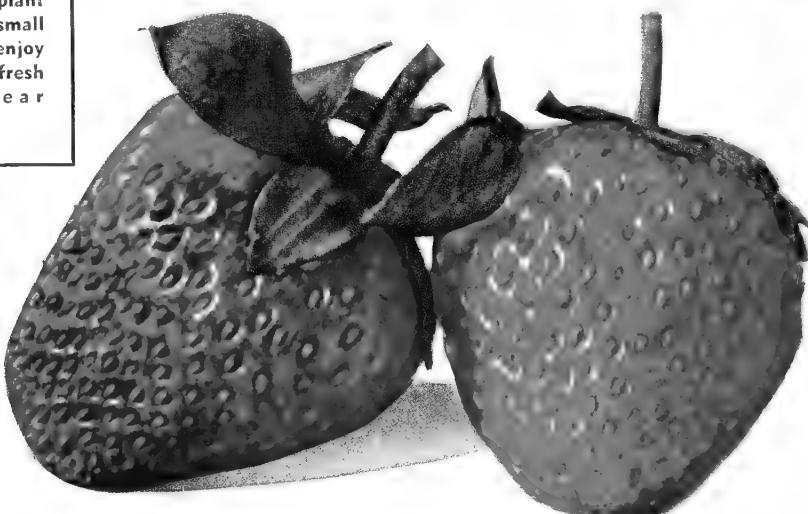
MASTODON. Produces bumper crops of giant berries all season long until late Fall. Fine for home use.

STREAMLINER. A new variety sweeping the country. Bright red berries of fine flavor and quality. Good for canning and freezing. Highly recommended.

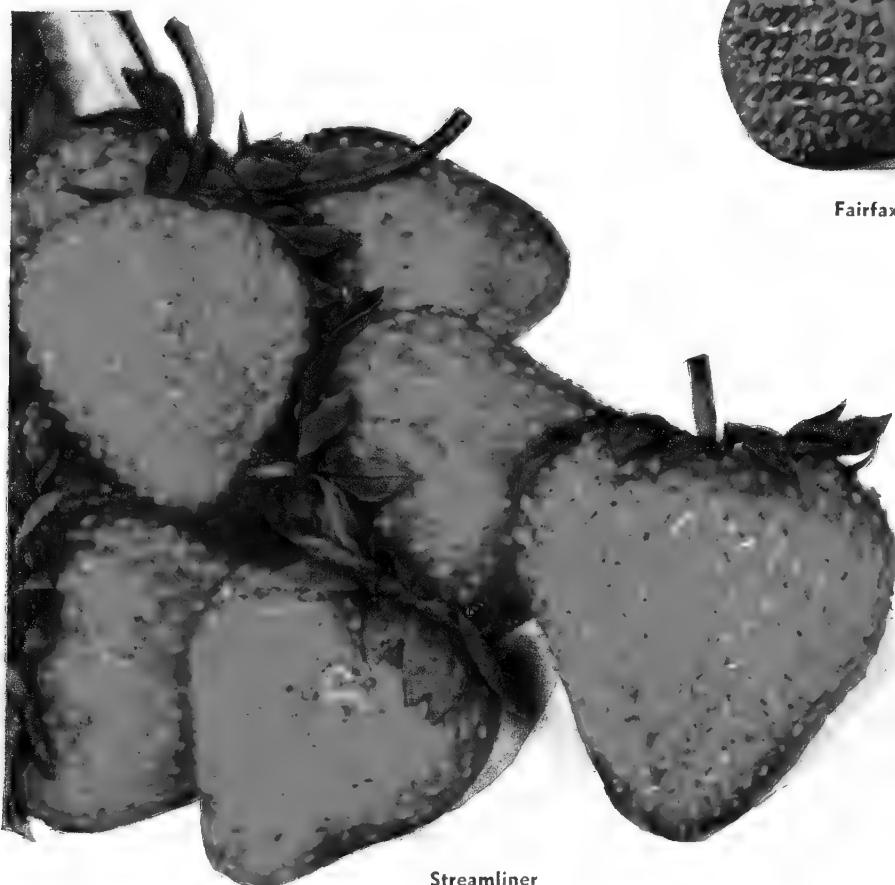
If you have a home freezer or locker be sure to plant plenty of small fruits and enjoy their garden-fresh taste all year 'round.



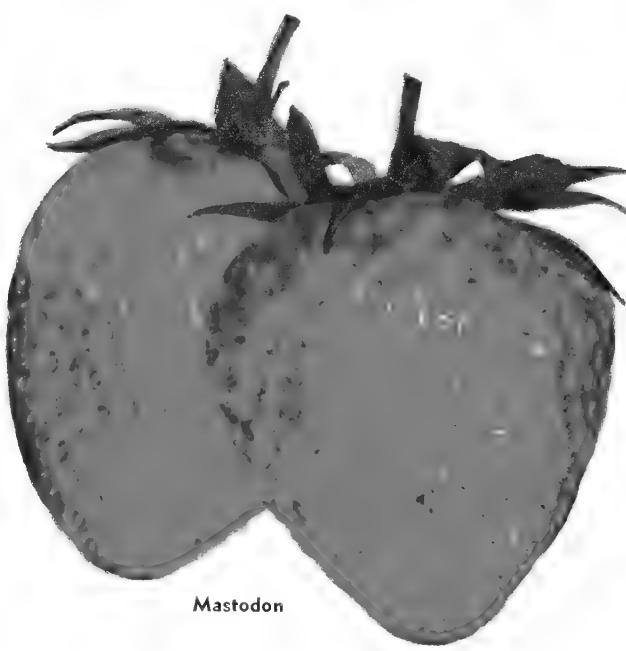
Blakemore



Fairfax



Streamliner



Mastodon

Boysenberries

THORNLESS. Has all the good characteristics of the parent type with the addition of smooth canes.

THORNY. The new berry that is a cross between the Blackberry, Raspberry and Loganberry. Enormous berries of distinct, pleasant flavor for eating fresh, pies or canning. Plants need winter covering in severe climates.



Boysenberry

Dewberries

LUCRETIA. Trailing vine type of Blackberry. Very large glossy black fruits of good quality. Fine for canning.

Gooseberries

DOWNING. Medium size, whitish-green of good quality. Strong upright grower. Midseason.

HOUGHTON. Medium size, pale red. Good quality, sweet and juicy. A vigorous grower.

These Small Fruits require little space and provide a variety of tasty, healthful fruit for eating fresh, preserving and freezing.



Downing Gooseberries

Rhubarb

MYATT'S LINNAEUS. Early, large, tender and of good quality.

VICTORIA. An older, widely planted variety now being superseded by the varieties below.

New Seedless Rhubarb

McDONALD RED. A Canadian introduction. Tremendous producer of huge bright red stalks with white, tender flesh of fine flavor.

CANADA RED. Similar to above with flesh that is red throughout. Excellent flavor over a long growing period.



McDonald Rhubarb



Asparagus

Asparagus

MARY WASHINGTON. For years considered the best variety grown for both commercial and home use. Delicious flavor. Remains tender over whole season of two months.

Currants

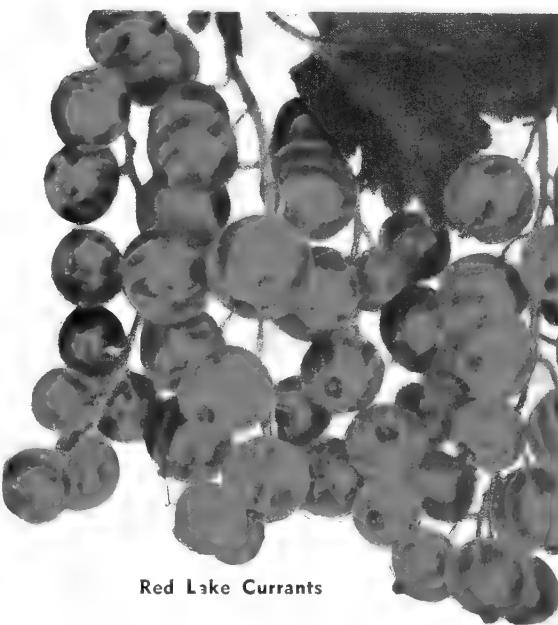
DIPLOMA. A large red Currant, delicious for eating fresh or for jelly.

FAY'S PROLIFIC. One of the best red varieties. Fruits of large size and fine quality.

RED LAKE. A new variety rapidly replacing the older sorts. Hang on well when fully ripe. Glossy red, fine for jelly.

WHITE GRAPE. Very large, yellowish-white. Excellent for table use.

WILDER. A very popular red Currant. Excellent yielder.



Red Lake Currants

Greening Hybrid Tea Roses

An outstanding group carefully selected from our extensive list that will delight the amateur as well as the expert gardener. Expertly grown, in prime condition for planting, these sturdy, hardy bushes will bloom the first season and provide years of enjoyment.



1

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Twelve Varieties

selected for a wide range of color, size of bloom, and all-around good qualities. A fine group for the beginner or where space is limited.

1. McGredy's Ivory
2. Briarcliff
3. Duquesa de Penaranda
4. Soeur Therese
5. Condesa de Sastago
6. Etoile de Hollande
7. K. A. Viktoria
8. Betty Uprichard
9. Poinsettia
10. Margaret McGredy
11. Golden Dawn
12. President Hoover

New Patented Roses

CRIMSON GLORY (Pat. No. 105). Beautifully formed blooms of deep, vivid crimson held proudly on vigorous bushes.

(1) **CHARLOTTE ARMSTRONG** (Pat. No. 455). Blood-red opening to cerise. Beautifully shaped bud. Fine foliage. Fragrant.

DIAMOND JUBILEE (Pat. No. 824). Warm, glowing buff-orange with a sparkle of orange-yellow at the base of the petals. Immense, fragrant blooms.

ECLIPSE (Pat. No. 172). A rich clear gold color. Continuous bloomer with graceful long pointed buds.

(3) **FORTY-NINER** (Pat. No. 792). Spectacular blooms of rich Orient-red shading to cherry-red with the reverse of the petals yellow with a faint pink tone.

KATHERINE T. MARSHALL (Pat. No. 607). Glorious blooms of exquisite form and beauty. Warm, glowing pink. Very hardy plants with fine, rich green foliage.

NEW YORKER (Pat. No. 823). Sensational for its penetrating glowing red color. Gigantic blooms of rich scarlet make this Rose outstanding for cut flowers as well as in the garden.

(4) **NOCTURNE** (Pat. No. 713). Long pointed buds of cardinal-red opening to very large perfectly formed dark red blooms. Very fragrant.

(5) **PEACE** (Pat. No. 591). Acclaimed as the finest of all Roses. Buds are golden with a flush of pink on edges opening slowly to gigantic blooms with delicate tints of yellow, cream and ivory blending to a pink edge. Very vigorous plants.

PRIMA DONNA (Pat. No. 639). Large blooms of deep salmon suffused with pink. Blooms continuously from mid-June until Fall.

REX ANDERSON (Pat. No. 335). Long-pointed buds open to mammoth flowers of a beautiful cream color turning to pure white. Dark green foliage.

SONATA (Pat. No. 732). Long-pointed buds of cochinelle-red opening to large sparkling red flowers. Fine dark green foliage.

(2) **SUTTER'S GOLD** (Pat. Applied For). A beautiful long-pointed bud of rich golden-yellow with veins of buff and orange. Breathtaking in beauty and fragrance.

Greening's Hybrid Tea Roses

From the hundreds of varieties grown throughout the world we have selected the following as being best for the home gardener. All are the best 2 year No. 1 Field-Grown plants, grown by experts under ideal conditions.

AMI QUINARD. Dark maroon-red. Semi-double flowers with velvety sheen.

BETTY UPRICHARD. Carmine buds, salmon-orange inside; coppery carmine outside.

BRIARCLIFF. Large pointed buds, opening to huge clear pink, very fragrant blooms.

CALEDONIA. Large, white, very double, hardy and long-lasting. Slightly fragrant.

CHRISTOPHER STONE. Velvety scarlet-crimson. Very fragrant. Stands hot weather.



CONDESA DE SASTAGO. Pink two-toned. Coppery-pink inside with golden tint outside. Raspberry fragrance.

DUQUESA DE PENARANDA. Copper-apricot in Summer; cinnamon-peach in Fall. Long stemmed.

EDITH NELLIE PERKINS. Pink two-tone. Salmon-pink inside; rich copper tinged rose outside. Large and continuous bloomer; mildly fragrant.

EDITOR McFARLAND. Pink. Shades from deep apricot to coral pink as bud opens.

E. G. HILL. Deep maroon. Warm, velvety color inside; very fragrant. Continuous bloomer.

ETOILE de HOLLANDE. Bright red. Large, loose, semi-double flowers of great fragrance.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. Very hardy bush with magnificent pure white large flowers.

GOLDEN CHARM. Small buds opening to large flowers of clear yellow.

GOLDEN DAWN. Sunflower-yellow turning to lemon. Well formed. Fragrant. Continuous bloomer.

GOLDEN OPHELIA. Beautifully formed flowers of light golden-yellow. Very fragrant. Fine for cutting.

HYBRID TEA ROSES—Continued

GRENOBLE. Large, scarlet red. Tall, hardy plants with fine foliage.

JOANNA HILL. Long-pointed buds opening to an old-gold semi-double bloom. Fine for cutting.

K. A. VIKTORIA. White. Soft pearly-white with lemon center. Very fragrant.

MARGARET McGREDY. Scarlet, overlaid with orange. Changes to carmine-rose as flower opens. Fragrant.

McGREDY'S IVORY. Very large creamy-white flowers of fine form. One of the best white Roses.

McGREDY'S SCARLET. Rose-red with scarlet sheen. Tall growing.

McGREDY'S YELLOW. Long-pointed buds opening to buttercup yellow flowers. Delicate fragrance.

MME. JOSEPH PERRAUD. Nasturtium-buff with luminous shell-pink edges. Long slender buds. Fragrant.

MRS. E. P. THOM. Yellow. Very fine buds and open flowers of rich color. Delicate fragrance.

MRS. P. S. DU PONT. Yellow. Deep golden-yellow flowers. Semidouble, medium sized. Fragrant.

PICTURE. Very double, high-centered Rose of clear, velvety rose-pink.

PINK DAWN. Deep rose opening to pink tinted with orange at base. Fragrant.

POINSETTIA. The most brilliant red Rose. Glowing fire-red.

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER. Maroon and orange two-toned. Vigorous. Upright. Free blooming. Fragrant.

RADIANCE. Pink. Large flower of delicate cameo-pink. Blooms all season. Intensely fragrant.

RED RADIANCE. Red. Very large blooms of longlasting quality and even color. Extremely fragrant. Tall-growing.

ROUGE MALLERIN. Flaming scarlet with velvety sheen. A favorite for its fragrance.

SOUER THERESE. Daffodil yellow. Buds silvery-yellow, are flecked with red. Fragrant.

TALISMAN. Rich red and golden-yellow deeply veined buds open to orange and coral blooms. Very popular.

THE DOCTOR. Delicate pink. Enormous blooms of fine form. Sweet fragrance.

VILLE DE PARIS. Clear yellow flowers. Holly-like foliage.

New Patented Floribunda Roses

For borders or masses of colors in beds the Floribunda Roses are ideal. They bloom over a very long period of time and are neat and orderly in habit.

BETTY PRIOR (Pat. No. 340). Outside petals dark-carmine, inside lighter. Single flowers borne in large clusters. Fine for massed plantings.

FASHION (Pat. No. 789). Luminous pink overlaid with gold, softening to coral and later a reddish tone. Flowers borne in large sprays with old-rose fragrance.

GOLDILOCKS (Pat. No. 672). A real golden-yellow Floribunda. Handsome fully-double blooms with wild-rose fragrance borne in large clusters.

PINOCCHIO (Pat. No. 484). Handsome, dainty salmon buds flushed with gold opening to clear, soft pink. Like miniature "Hybrid Teas." Fragrant.

RED PINOCCHIO. (Pat. 812). Similar to above with rich, glowing red blooms.

Recent Floribunda Introductions

ELLEN POULSEN. Large compact clusters of small pink flowers on dwarf bushy plants.

ELSIE POULSEN. Single bright rose-pink flowers of large size from erect, thrifty plants.

FLORADORA. Brilliant double red flowers touched with scarlet and geranium-red. Prolific and continuous bloom.

RED RIPPLES. Outstanding with its flashing, glowing deep red color. Petals are curled and wavy.



Paul's Scarlet Climber



Fashion
(Pat. No. 789)

Hardy Climbing Roses

For background use, on fences, trellises or pillars, Greening Climbing Roses provide a wealth of color year after year. Some have large blooms similar to the hybrid tea Roses while others have showers of dainty clusters during the blooming season.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. Bright crimson. Extremely beautiful large buds and flowers. Rich perfume. Hardy.

DR. VAN FLEET. Delicate flesh pink. Large fragrant blooms on fine long stems. Very vigorous habit with enormous quantities of flowers.

DOROTHY PERKINS. A pink Rambler type of climbing Rose. Very hardy and vigorous.

GARDENIA. Yellow buds and creamy flowers. Semi-double. Vigorous and hardy anywhere.

PAUL'S SCARLET. Intensely red flowers borne in loose clusters. Most popular red Climber.

SILVER MOON. White. Big, saucer-shaped, moon-white flowers with brilliant yellow centers. Handsome foliage.

EVERGREENS

Unexcelled for foundation plantings, backgrounds for all types of landscaping and as accents in the lawn. Greening's provide a wealth of types, varying from the low growing to lofty specimens, some with rich green foliage, some with striking blue and some with soft shades of yellow.

All are carefully grown and pruned in the nursery to insure a pleasing effect when planted. Large balls of earth and careful digging are your assurance of planting satisfaction.

See page 39 for Planting Instructions and Care of Evergreens after planting.

JUNIPERUS - Juniper

JUNIPERUS chinensis columnaris (Columnar Chinese Juniper). Upright, narrow columnar tree of the cedar type. Soft gray-green foliage. Especially good in foundation planting or as an accent tree. Fast growing. 15 to 20 ft.

J. chinensis pfitzeriana (Upright Pfitzer's Juniper). An unusual type of above with branches stiffly upright giving a closer denser effect. 5-6 ft.

J. chinensis pfitzeriana compacta (Compact Pfitzer's Juniper). An especially compact form of the above with very dense gray-green foliage.

J. chinensis columnaris glauca (Blue Column Juniper). For accent in the landscape. Columnar form. Foliage blue-green. 20 ft.

J. communis hibernica (Irish Juniper). A slender spire-like column with dark blackish-green foliage. 7 to 8 ft.

J. excelsa stricta (Spiny Greek Juniper). Symmetrical conical form of slow growth and very dense habit. Foliage blue-green. Very useful in foundation plantings. 6 ft.

J. sabina (Savin Juniper). Irregular vase-shaped tree. Distinct dark green foliage. For foundation plantings or borders. 5 ft.

J. scopulorum (Blue Moon Juniper). Compact, symmetrical cones of light silver. Fine for foundation and entrance plantings. 15 ft.

J. virginiana (Red Cedar). Very widely grown as it is one of the most common native trees. Fragrant wood with foliage varying in green from light to dark. Upright, narrow growth. 30 to 40 ft.

J. virginiana cannarti (Cannart's Cedar). Narrow columnar tree with very dark green foliage. Blue fruits in Autumn. 18 to 20 ft.

J. virginiana glauca (Silver Cedar). Very narrow spire-like growth. Covered with frosty, silvery-blue scale-like foliage. A fine specimen tree. 20 ft.

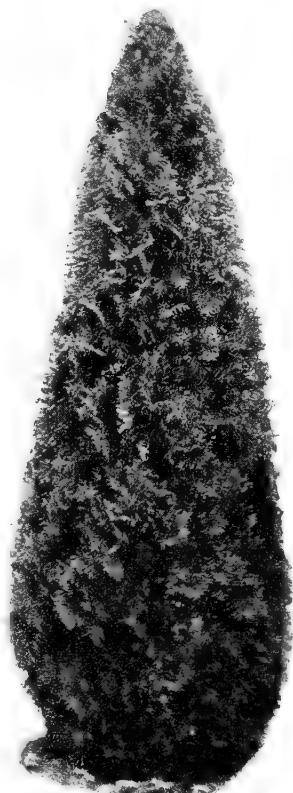
J. virginiana globosa (Globe Cedar). A dwarf type which grows to a sphere without pruning. Will grow very dense with good care. Fine for formal accent use. 3 to 4 ft.

J. virginiana Hilli (Hilli's Dundee Juniper). Columnar type of tree with pale bluish-green foliage when young turning to purple in the Fall. Very attractive. 6 to 8 ft.

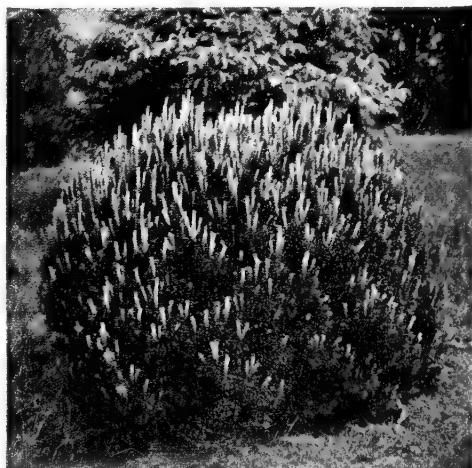
J. virginiana keteleeri (Keteleer's Cedar). A thick dark green pyramidal tree with handsome blue fruits of great size in the Fall. 15 to 18 ft.



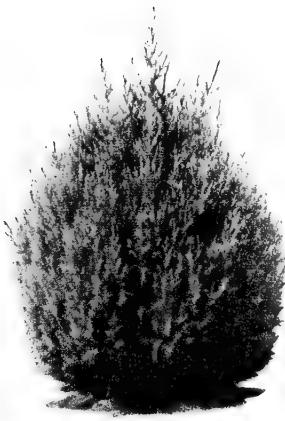
Silver Cedar



Pyramidal Arborvitae



Mugho Pine



Greek Juniper



Pfitzer's Juniper

PICEA - Spruce

PICEA canadensis (White Spruce). A tall dark, blue-green tree holding its lower branches well. Foliage turns silvery-green as it ages. 50 to 60 ft.

P. canadensis albertiana (Black Hills Spruce). A very hardy, slow growing tree similar to the above in habit. Foliage blue-green and very dense. 60 ft.

P. excelsa (Norway Spruce). Extremely hardy. A lofty, pyramidal-shaped tree with graceful drooping branches as the tree ages. 60 to 80 ft.

P. excelsa conica (Arrowhead Spruce). Very dwarf, making a dense cone with crowded upright branches. Light green foliage. 6 to 8 ft.

P. glauca conica (Dwarf Alberta Spruce). Very distinct. Blue-green foliage. Prefers some shade and with its dwarf habit is fine for use in rock gardens. Pyramidal. 5 ft.

P. pungens (Colorado Spruce). A tall, pyramidal tree of distinct foliage color, a light bluish-green. 60 ft.

PICEA - Spruce—Continued

PICEA pungens glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce). One of the finest accent trees as a specimen or in the evergreen group or border. Needs room for development. Foliage rich blue color. 50-60 ft.

P. pungens glauca kosteriana (Koster's Blue Spruce). An improved type of the above with brilliant silvery-blue foliage. Very striking. 60 ft.

P. pungens moerheimii (Moerheim Blue Spruce). The bluest of all. Long heavy needles of striking steel-blue with a silvery overcast. An outstanding specimen tree. 60 ft.

P. remonti (Bird's Nest Spruce). Pyramidal type with dense yellow-green foliage.



Colorado Blue Spruce

PINUS - Pine

PINUS montana mugus (Mugo Pine). A spreading type which grows horizontally with stiff upright branches. Good for foundation plantings and rock gardens. 3 to 4 ft.

P. nigra (Austrian Pine). Long dark-green needles and spreading branches turning upward at the tips. Fast growing and does well in most locations. 50 ft.

P. sylvestris (Scotch Pine). Short gray-green twisted needles widely spaced. A rapid growing tree that withstands poor soil and adverse conditions. 50 ft.



Norway Spruce

PSEUDOTSUGA - Fir

PSEUDOTSUGA douglasii (Douglas Fir). A handsome Fir-like tree with gray-green foliage. Very hardy and long lived. 100 ft.

TAXUS - Yew

TAXUS cuspidata capitata (Upright Japanese Yew). Pyramidal tree widely used in foundation and border plantings. Free from diseases and insects its use is becoming very widespread. Foliage a rich dark green. Attractive red berries in the Fall. 30 ft.

T. cuspidata (Japanese Yew). The spreading form with the fine dark-green needle-like foliage of the above variety. Will spread to considerable size. 6 to 8 ft.

T. cuspidata brownii (Dwarf Japanese Yew). A dwarf, compact, spreading type of the above.

T. media hicksii (Hick's Yew). Columnar type similar in form to the Irish Juniper. Handsome dark-green foliage. 6 to 8 ft.

TSUGA - Hemlock

TSUGA canadensis (Canadian Hemlock). A magnificent forest tree needing space for proper development. Branches have tendency to droop giving a weeping effect. Fine as a specimen tree or sheared makes a most effective hedge. 60 to 80 ft.

THUJA - Arborvitae

THUJA occidentalis (American Arborvitae). Sometimes known as the White Cedar, this native tree grows in a fine pyramidal form with dark green, fern-like foliage. Slow growing. Fine for borders and hedges. 40 ft.

T. occidentalis globosa (American Globe Arborvitae). Retains its ball-shaped form without shearing. Bright green fern-like foliage. Useful in foundation plantings. 4 to 5 ft.

T. occidentalis pyramidalis (American Pyramidal Arborvitae). A tall slender tree of narrow pyramidal form with dark green foliage. Fine for accent in the landscape. 20 to 30 ft.

T. occidentalis wareana (Ware's Arborvitae). A broad pyramidal type with shiny dark green foliage. Very hardy. 15 ft.

T. orientalis (Chinese Arborvitae). Sometimes called the Biota type. Fine for massing effects, borders and hedges. Bright emerald-green foliage. Broad pyramidal habit. 8 ft.

T. orientalis aurea nana (Berckman's Golden Arborvitae). A handsome tree of very broad pyramidal shape that retains a dwarf habit. Fine in foundation plantings and in formal landscaping. Golden-yellow foliage turning to bronze in the Fall. 3 to 4 ft.



Hick's Yew



Spreading Japanese Yew (Taxus cuspidata)



Upright Japanese Yew



Sugar Maple



Cutleaf Weeping Birch

A C E R platanoides schwedleri nigra. Crimson King. (Norway Maple). Patent No. 735) Crimson King is a beautiful form of Schwedler Maple originated in Europe. It is brilliant crimson all through the Summer months. Crimson King has been under observation in America for ten years and has kept its brilliant coloring all through the season.

BETULA Birch

Among the most popular trees for home planting.

BETULA alba (White Birch). Very graceful habit, growing to large size. Creamy white bark even in young trees. 60 ft.

B. alba laciniata (Cutleaf Weeping Birch). A most graceful lawn tree with slender drooping branches and finely cut foliage. Fine as a lawn specimen. 35 ft.

Ornamental and Shade Trees

Shade trees form the setting for the home or landscaped area, providing, in addition to hominess and restful shadows, color changing from season to season, frequently interesting fruits, and always a feeling of stability and permanence. The selection of the proper varieties is of great importance and because of their permanent character should be selected with care. Greening trees are properly grown, pruned while growing for shapeliness and correctly planted will provide many years of real joy and comfort.

ACER - Maple

Trees of this group are hardy, vigorous and adapted to most locations. They are free from disease, easily transplanted, and give a long season of color before the bareness of Winter.

ACER dasycarpum (Silver Maple). Of quicker growth than other Maples. Large spreading head with foliage silvery on bottom side, 80 to 100 ft. at maturity.

A. platanoides (Norway Maple). Handsome tree of fairly rapid growth, forming a dense rounded head of fine foliage. Very sturdy and vigorous. 80 ft.

A. platanoides schwedleri (Schwedler's Maple). Noted for its gorgeous Spring foliage which varies in shade from rich bronze, red and purple, later turning to a deep ruddy green followed by yellow tints in the Fall. 80 ft.

A. rubrum (Scarlet Maple). The most brilliant red foliage of all Maples in the Autumn. Red blossoms in the Spring and heavy dense foliage all Summer. Very fine for street planting. 100 to 120 ft.

A. saccharum (Sugar Maple). Of grand proportions, tall, spreading and symmetrical. Produces the Maple sugar and syrup of universal pleasure. Long lived, hardy and not particular as to location. 100 to 125 ft.



Norway Maple, Crimson King

FAGUS - Beech

Tall, tough, symmetrical trees with smooth, light-gray bark and dark green foliage immune to disease and insects. Good as a timber tree or planted as a specimen.

FAGUS sylvatica (European Beech). Huge broad top with horizontal descending branches. Very thick trunk with shallow root system. Very hardy and long-lived. 100 ft.

F. sylvatica atropurpurea (Purple Beech). Similar to the above with splendid dark purple foliage. One of the most decorative trees.

FRAXINUS - Ash

FRAXINUS americana (American White Ash). A tough, long-lived tree especially suited for street planting, timber and specimen use. Upright habit of growth. Foliage turns yellow in Fall and drops earlier than most trees. 100 ft.

GINKGO Maidenhair Tree

GINKGO biloba (Maidenhair Tree). Foliage resembles a Maidenhair Fern. Ideal for city use as it thrives under adverse conditions. Enormous round heads make it very picturesque. 100 to 120 ft.

GLEDITSIA Honeylocust

GLEDITSIA triacanthos (Common Honeylocust). Broad-headed spiny trees with feathery foliage. Useful as a hedge if kept pruned or will grow to great size if permitted. Small pink flowers in May. 60 ft.

THE MORAIN LOCUST

(Pat. No. 836)

The New Patented Moraine Locust is a round headed tree when young but tall and vase-shaped when older, attaining a height of 80 to 100 feet. It grows more rapidly than the common type of Locusts because of the absence of seed pods and thorns. This attribute, together with the small leaflets which mostly drift into the lawn between the blade of grass, makes little Fall clean-up necessary. It stands pruning well but very little is necessary since the lower branches self-prune as the top grows wider. This makes it desirable for narrow street planting or small properties.

The Moraine Locust is vigorous, hardy and fast growing. Growth is more rapid than either the soft Maple or Chinese Elm. This stately new shade and ornamental tree has finely divided, graceful and attractive foliage. It bears only sterile flowers hence can never produce unsightly seed pods.



Chinese Elm



Pin Oak

PLATANUS - Planetree

PLATANUS orientalis (Oriental Planetree). Among the best for street planting. Grows rapidly to a broad, spreading head. Very hardy and adapted to all locations. Large leathery leaves turn yellow in the Fall. Known to many as the Sycamore. 60 to 80 ft.

POPULUS - Poplar

POPULUS balsana (Balsana Poplar). Gray bark and glittery green leaves silvery underneath. Very fast growing. A tall narrow growing tree. 80 ft.

P. nigra italicica (Lombardy Poplar). Remarkable for its rapid, erect growth, it stands out like a needle in the landscape. Useful planted as a screen or hedge. 100 to 125 ft.

QUERCUS - Oak

QUERCUS palustris (Pin Oak). One of the finest street trees. Foliage is deep-cut, turns crimson-maroon in Autumn and hangs on well in Winter. Has a pyramidal shaped head with horizontal branches. Very fast growing. 60-80 ft.

Q. rubra (Red Oak.) A majestic tree with tall trunk and rounded head. Deeply cut foliage which turns dark red in the Autumn. Needs space to develop. 80 to 150 ft.

SALIX - Willow

Useful trees for their bright Winter bark and fast growing habit. Lacy foliage of drooping habit are characteristic.

SALIX blanda (Wisconsin Weeping Willow). Hardier than the common Weeping Willow. Fine for background effects. 40 ft.

S. elegantissima (Thurlow's Weeping Willow). A more massive tree than the above. Light green foliage. 50 ft.

S. niobe (Golden Twig Weeping Willow). A fast growing tree with golden-yellow and yellowish-green foliage. Very handsome intermingled with other trees in the planting.

ULMUS - Elm

ULMUS americana (American Elm). One of the most widely known American trees. Its graceful vaselike form is most picturesque. Does well in most locations and is hardy and long-lived. 80 to 100 ft.

U. americana molini (Moline Elm). A conical type tree with central leader. Excellent for street planting. 60 to 80 ft.

U. pumila (Chinese Elm). One of the fastest growing trees. Dark gray, smooth bark. Conical in form. Does well in dry and poor soils. Fine for windbreaks or tall hedges. Withstands city conditions. 70 ft.



Wisconsin Weeping Willow



Red Bud (Cercis)

CRATAEGUS—Continued

C. crus-galli (Cockspur Thorn). Noted for its fine foliage. White flowers in May. Brilliant red fruits in Autumn with orange and scarlet foliage. 20 ft.

C. oxyacantha splendens (Paul's Double Scarlet Hawthorn). One of the choicest ornamental trees with brilliant red double flowers borne in profusion. 15 ft.

MAGNOLIA

MAGNOLIA soulangeana (Saucer Magnolia). The well-known pink Magnolia with large cup-shaped flowers of rose and silvery pink before the foliage. Slightly fragrant.



Purpleleaf Plum

Greening
Flowering
Trees Are
All
Blooming
Size When
Sold

FLOWERING

CERCIS - Redbud

CERCIS canadensis (Redbud or Judas Tree). Before the leaves come out the branches are covered with masses of tiny rosy-pink flowers. Fine for grouping with other early flowering trees. Yellow foliage in Fall. 20 ft.

CORNUS - Dogwood

CORNUS florida (White Dogwood). One of the handsomest trees throughout the year. Large white spectacular flowers in the early Spring. Highly colored foliage in the Fall and attractive branches in the Winter. Red berries hang on well into Winter. Blooms when still young. 15 to 20 ft.

C. florida rubra (Red Flowering Dogwood). Similar to above with brilliant pink flowers. Makes a beautiful show when planted with the White Dogwood in early Spring.

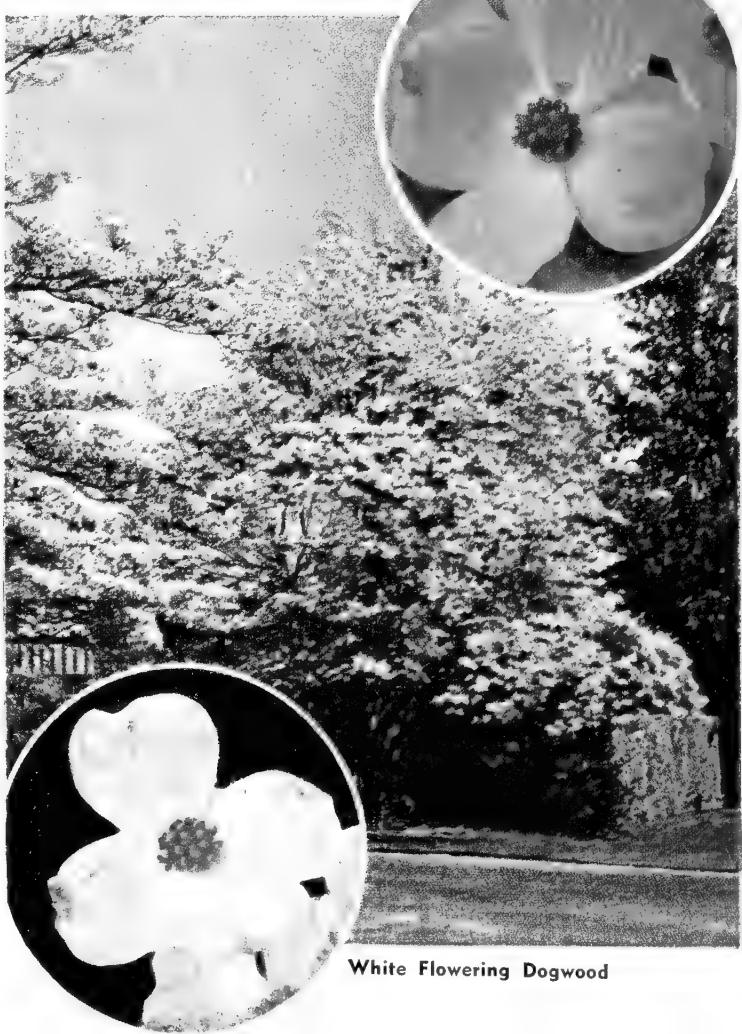
CRATAEGUS - Hawthorn

The Thorns are very hardy, do well in exposed positions and in any soil. Showy at all seasons of the year with fine foliage, highly colored in the Fall and bearing heavy crops of fruits similar in appearance to tiny crabapples.

CRATAEGUS coccinea (Thickset Hawthorn). Especially good for hedges as it is more of a shrub than tree. White flowers in May. Reddish-brown fruit. 10 ft.

C. cordata (Washington Hawthorn). White flowers in May and June with bright red fruits which remain for a long period. 30 ft.

Red Flowering Dogwood



White Flowering Dogwood

TREES



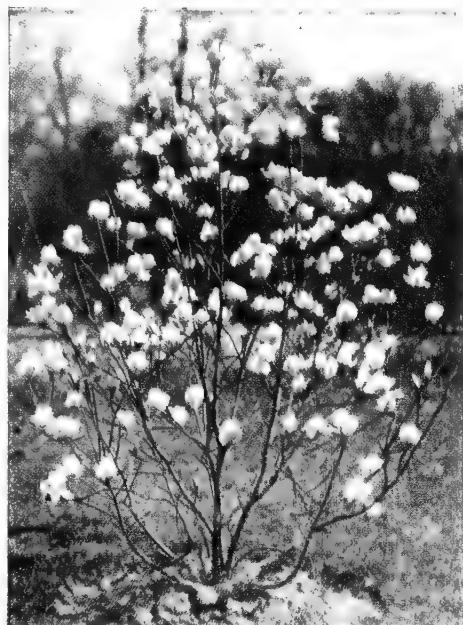
Sorbus (Mountain Ash)

MALUS ioensis plena (Bechtel's Flowering Crab.) A robust round-headed tree with a profusion of rose-like delicate pink double flowers of considerable fragrance. 20 ft.

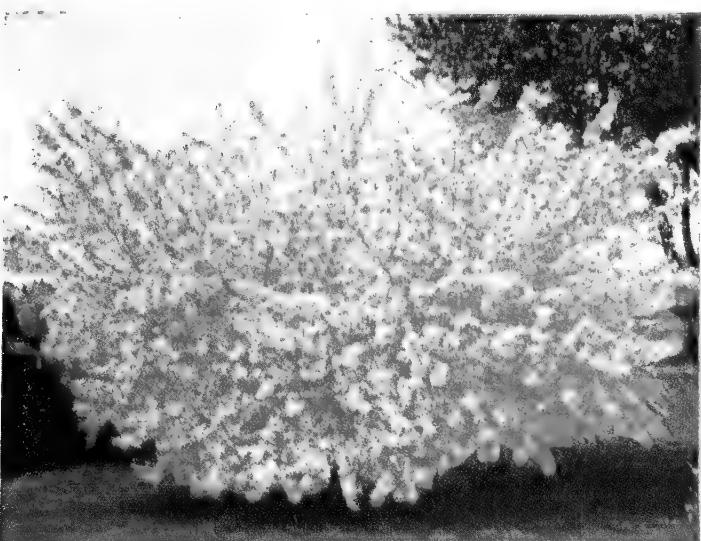
M. niedzwetzkiana (Redveined Crab). Has leaves, stems and bark all of a reddish tinge with brilliant red buds opening to pink flowers. Very attractive.

SORBUS Mountain Ash

SORBUS aucuparia (European Mountain Ash). Medium-sized tree, with handsome, pinnate leaves, neat habit and showy crops of bright red berries, persistent until late in Winter, giving a brilliant note to the Autumn landscape. Hardy, erect, 20 to 30 ft. high with smooth bark and dense, regular heads; berry clusters large and bright.



Magnolia Soulangiana



Floribunda Crab

MALUS Flowering Crab

MALUS atrosanguinea (Carmine Crab). Every twig and branch is covered in early May with rosy-carmine flowers. Bronze-purple foliage in Fall. 15 to 20 ft.

M. coronaria (Wild Sweet Crab). Flowers in June open pink gradually changing to white. Large yellow fruits.

M. floribunda (Japanese Flowering Crab). One of the most popular with bright pink buds opening to lighter pink in May. Tiny reddish-yellow fruits in the Fall. 15 to 20 ft.



Paul's Double Scarlet Hawthorn

Flowering Trees are an investment in ever increasing beauty and utility. They are effective as specimens, in the border, for background use and against walls. They blend well with Evergreens and add color to such plantings. Most Flowering Trees bear attractive fruits in the Fall, thus giving a long season of colorful beauty.

Consider, too, the use of Fruit Trees for ornamental purposes. The blossoms of the Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry and Plum are most attractive, beside providing delicious fruit.



Japanese Maples

ACER Red Japanese Maple

A. palmatum atropurpurea (Red Japanese Maple). Grows to a small, graceful tree with deep red foliage throughout the season. Very fine as a specimen tree on the lawn 25 ft.

FLOWERING TREES—Continued

PRUNUS

FLOWERING PLUM

PRUNUS amygdalus (Flowering Almond). One of the earliest trees to bloom in the Spring. A large shrub or small tree covered with flowers along the branches before the leaves appear. 12 ft. Can be furnished in pink or white.

P. cerasifera **Newport** (Purpleleaf Plum). Handsome tree with masses of white flowers in early Spring followed by purple foliage that deepens in color throughout the season. 20 ft.

P. cistena (Sand Cherry). An early flowering tree with purplish-red foliage following delicate pink blooms. Bark of trunk and branches of deep purple. 12 to 15 ft.

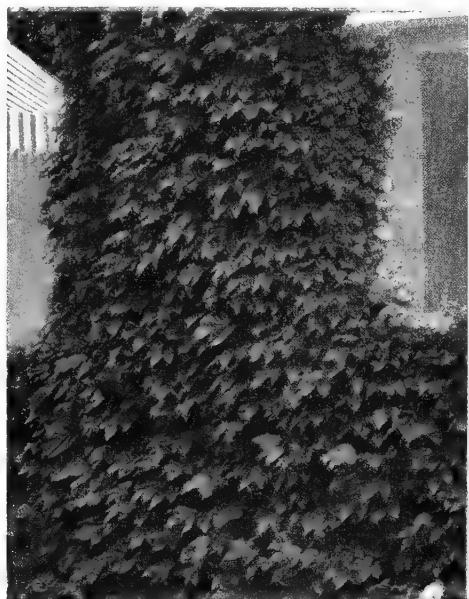
P. persica (Flowering Peach). One of the most showy flowering trees, bursting into blossom two weeks ahead of Dogwoods; double long-lasting flowers literally cover the twigs, remaining on for 10 days or more. May be had in red and white. 12 to 15 feet.

P. pissardi "Thundercloud." A new deeper colored variety with deep blood-red foliage in early Spring after the attractive pink flowers. Foliage becomes darker through the Summer turning to dull bronze in the Fall. 8 to 10 ft.

P. triloba florepleno (Double-flowering Plum). Branches covered with small double bright pink flowers in early Spring before leaves appear. 5 to 7 feet.



Pink Flowering Almond



Veitch Boston Ivy

Climbing Vines

Their graceful foliage alone would be a rich reward for their use but many vines have beautiful flowers as well. They make a lavish contribution in varied color, they perfume Summer nights with rare odors. A pergola, gracefully walled with vines is a delightful out-of-door room for Summers day.

We feel that our fine varieties of ornamental vines are a most valuable contribution to landscape gardening.

AMPELOPSIS IVY

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). A well known, very rapid growing vine extensively used for covering walls, verandas, trunks of trees. Turn rich crimson in Autumn.

A. quinquefolia engelmanni (Engelmann Creeper). A splendid climber growing 6 to 10 ft. in a season. This variety has become very popular because of its ability to cling to walls, etc., without wire trellis. Especially desirable for covering small wall areas.

A. tricuspidata (Veitch Boston Ivy). Considered one of the best climbers for covering walls and clings firmly to the smoothest surface. The color of the leaves is a fresh deep green in Summer changing to bright shades of crimson and yellow in Autumn. Somewhat tender and slow growing when young, yet is perfectly hardy and grows faster once it becomes established. Plants should be planted 4 to 5 ft. apart and should be protected the first Winter planted.

CELASTRUS

CELASTRUS orbiculatus (Oriental Bittersweet). Rapid growing, producing an abundance of brilliant orange-scarlet fruit in small clusters at the axils of the leaves. Berries make a fine Winter decoration. Grows as well in the shade as in the sun.

C. scandens. (American Bittersweet). A hardy, vigorous, native variety. Fruit is yellow, turning at a brilliant crimson.

CLEMATIS

Of all the vines used either for shade or decoration, very few, if any, are superior to the Clematis.

CLEMATIS paniculata (Sweet Autumn Clematis). Attractive, growing 20 to 30 ft. with unusual rapidity. Luxuriant growth and will stand frequent cutting back. Foliage is a beautiful green, produces fragrant, starlike white flowers borne in immense sheets in reckless abundance late in the season.

POLYGONUM

POLYGONUM auberti (China Fleecevine). When quick shade and beauty are needed, this is an excellent plant and will grow vigorously first season. Is a hardy, twining, woody perennial creating entirely new growth each season. Produces white fragrant flowers in August.



China Fleecevine

LONICERA - Honeysuckle

LONICERA japonica halliana (Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle). Excellent as a ground cover as well as a climbing vine. Blossoms open white, then turn to yellow, appearing in early Summer and September. Fruit is yellow, very showy against green leaves in Winter. The vine is evergreen until Midwinter.

L. sempervirens (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle). The Trumpet shape flowers of this vine of bright scarlet make it unusually attractive. Flowers appear in June and continue until September. Leaves are a rich, dark green and gray underneath. Fruits in Autumn, yellow and hang in clusters well into the Winter. Rapid grower spreading 10 to 15 ft.

WISTERIA

WISTERIA sinensis alba (White Chinese Wisteria). An exceptionally rapid growing, tall vine, producing flowers of pure white in dense pendulant clusters, 8 to 12 in. long. May and June. Foliage is grayish-green in color. Standard tree form is available.

W. sinensis (Chinese Wisteria, Purple). A vine of the same habits and leaf as the white varieties except producing purple flowers in large pendulant clusters. Lilac-like in form.



Wisteria

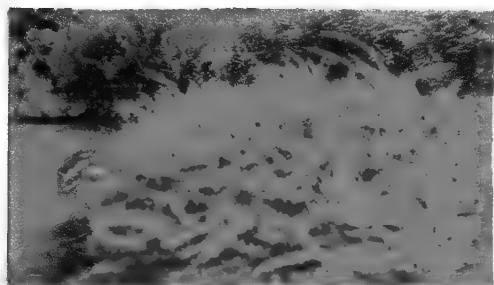
Ornamental Shrubs

Ornamental shrubs provide a useful, practical and inexpensive means of beautifying the home-grounds. They lend themselves to the most formal garden, suburban home, a secluded nook or an expansive border. Properly planted, with little attention, they bring a myriad of delicate flowers, attractive berries and multi-colored foliage that is a never-ending delight. At the end of each description we indicate the height of each variety at maturity as a guide in planting.

ARALIA

ARALIA acanthopanax pentaphyllum (Angelica Tree). Of medium size and rapid growth with arching branches covered with sharp spines. Pale green flowers in June. 8 ft.

BERBERIS - Barberry



Redleaved Barberry

ry). An attractive species with dwarf habit, small foliage changing to copper-red in the Autumn. Red berries. 6 ft.

B. thunbergi atropurpurea (Redleaved Barberry). Similar to above except the foliage is a purplish-red in early Spring changing to brilliant red in Summer and coppery-red in the Fall. Prefers a sunny location. 6 ft.

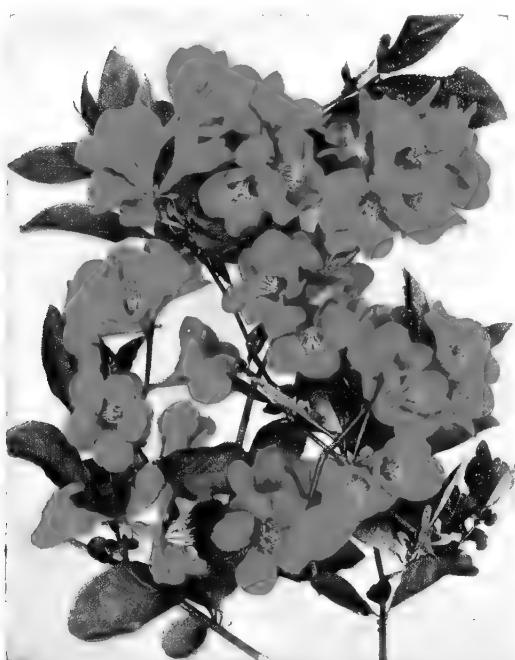
BUDDLEIA - Butterfly Bush

Sometimes called the Summer Lilac because of the color and style of flowers. Attractive to Butterflies which adds to its interest. Prefers a sunny well-drained location.

BUDDLEIA Ile de France. Large flower spikes of deep purple flowers. Profuse bloomer. 5 ft.

B. Charming. New variety bearing enormous spikes of clear pink blooms in late Summer. 5 ft.

B. Dubonnet. As the name implies the spikes are a rich Dubonnet wine color. Very attractive. 5 ft.



Japanese Quince

CALYCANTHUS
(Sweet Shrub)



CORNUS Dogwood

A large class of popular ornamental shrubs useful for many landscaping purposes. Very colorful Fall foliage and bright bark in Winter. All varieties do well in most any soil and in either sunny or shady locations.

CORNUS alba (Tatarian Dogwood). Twigs bright red, oval leaves bluish green, white flowers in clusters in May and June. Fruits bluish-gray turning to black. 6 to 8 ft.

C. alba elegantissima (Silverblotch Dogwood). A highly decorative variety with the green leaves having wide, silvery edges. Red branches in Winter. 5-7 ft.

C. paniculata (Gray Dogwood). Gray bark. White flowers in clusters in June and July followed by white fruits on red stems. 6 to 10 ft.

C. mascula (Cornelian Cherry). Large shrub with clusters of yellow flowers covering the bush in the Spring before the leaves appear. Bright red edible fruits appear later. 20 ft.

C. sanguinea (Bloodtwig Dogwood). Dark red branches and deep red leaves in the Fall. Greenish-white flowers in May and June. Black fruits. Prefers a moist location. 6 ft.

C. stolonifera (Red-osier Dogwood). Erect red branches that spread underground making a clump. Flowers white in clusters. Fruits bluish-white. 6 ft.

C. stolonifera flaviramea (Yellowtwig Dogwood). Similar to the Red-osier Dogwood with white flowers and bluish berries but with yellow bark. 6 ft.

CALYCANTHUS

CALYCANTHUS floridus (Common Sweetshrub). Highly ornamental growing well in either shade or full sun. Prefers rich, moist soil. Flowers in June and throughout the season of a rare chocolate color. Spicy fragrance. 6 ft.

COTONEASTER

Rockspray

Widely planted for ornamental purposes. Prefer open sunny locations and well-drained soil.

COTONEASTER acutifolia (Peking Cotoneaster). Particularly desirable for its reddish flowers and black fruits. Foliage is especially fine in the Fall with a wide range of color. 12 ft.

C. divaricata (Spreading Cotoneaster). A dense wide-spreading shrub with shining dark green leaves. Small pink flowers in early Summer. Red berries in Fall. 6 ft.

C. foveolata. Reddish flowers and black fruits. Brilliant orange and scarlet foliage in the Fall. Very vigorous. 10 ft.



Charming,

Ile de France,
Buddleias

Dubonnet



Lemoine Deutzia

ELAEAGNUS

ELAEAGNUS angustifolia (Russian Olive). A dense-growing hardy shrub or tree with small gray-green leaves, silvery on under side. Excellent for hedging, wind-breaks or screens. Golden yellow flowers in June. 20 ft.

EUONYMUS - Spindletree

Handsome shrubs especially noted for their fine Fall foliage color and adaptability to all kinds of soils and growing conditions.

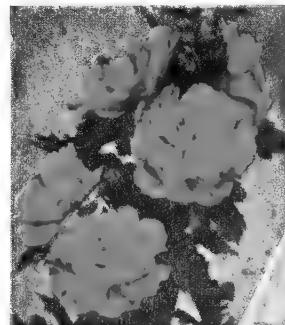
EUONYMUS alatus (Winged Euonymus). Distinguished by the corky wings or flanges on its bark. Bright crimson foliage in the Fall followed by bright red fruits. Useful in a massed planting or as a specimen plant.

E. alatus compactus. Dwarf form of the above variety. Fine for planting where a low-growing shrub is desired. 3 to 4 ft.

E. americanus (Brook Euonymus). Showy in the Fall with pink warty fruits and scarlet covered seeds. Thrives in partial shade and a moist soil. 7 ft.

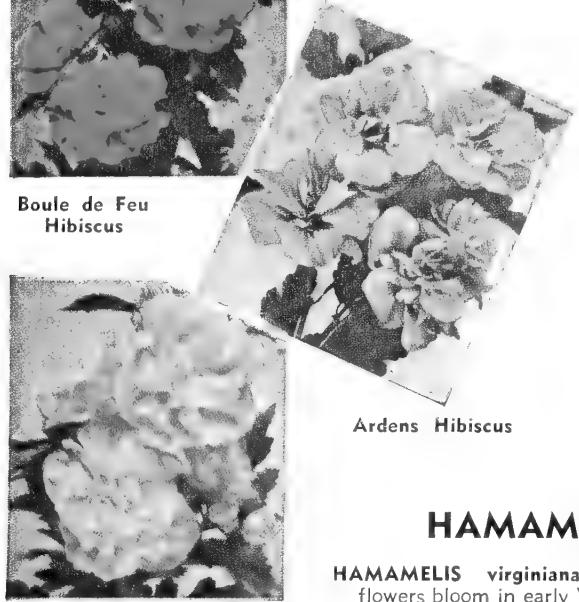
E. europaeus (European Burningbush). Very showy in the Fall with smooth pinkish-red fruits. Vigorous grower. 25 ft.

E. yedoensis (Yeddo Euonymus). A tree-like shrub with stiff upright branches forming a round top. Has greenish flowers and pink fruits remaining on in the Fall. 10 ft.

Boule de Feu
Hibiscus

FORSYTHIA - Golden Bell

Among the showiest of Spring-flowering shrubs with their brilliant yellow flowers appearing before the leaves. Do well under all conditions.



Ardens Hibiscus

FORSYTHIA intermedia (Border Golden Bell). Slender arching branches covered with golden yellow flowers in early Spring followed by rich dark green foliage. 8 to 10 ft.

F. suspensa (Weeping Golden Bell). Slender branches often bending to the ground and rooting at the tip. Forms a golden yellow mound and can be trained over a wall, trellis or rocks very effectively. 8 ft.

F. suspensa. Spring Glory. Improved variety bearing masses of golden-yellow flowers in early Spring. Glossy green foliage. 8 to 10 ft.

F. intermedia spectabilis (Showy Golden Bell). The most prolific bloomer of all Forsythias having the largest and showiest flowers. Deeper yellow color than others. 8 ft.

HAMAMELIS - Witch-hazel

HAMAMELIS virginiana (Common Witch-hazel). Small yellow flowers bloom in early Winter. Lacy leaves that color yellow, orange or purple in the Fall. Likes a moist soil and partial shade. 15 ft.

FLOWERING SHRUBS—Continued

CYDONIA JAPONICA - Flowering Quince

CYDONIA japonica (Japanese Quince). Spiny branches producing flowers with the leaves in early Spring of a glistening brick red. Yellow fruits in the Fall, suitable for jelly. 6 to 8 ft.

DEUTZIA

Attractive in early Summer because of their wealth of flowers. They do best in well-drained soil, can stand partial shade but need a little protection as to location.

DEUTZIA gracilis (Slender Deutzia). One of the best of the dwarf shrubs, growing low and dense. Racemes of white flowers borne on gracefully arched branches in June. 3 ft.

D. Lemoinei (Lemoine Deutzia). Hybrid species growing to a broad rounded bush with large clusters of white flowers. One of the hardiest varieties. 5 ft.

D. Pride of Rochester (Pride of Rochester Deutzia). Another hybrid with double white flowers shaded pink on the outside of the petals in June. 8 ft.



Dwarf Winged Euonymus

HIBISCUS - Rose-of-Sharon

The Rose-of-Sharon or Althea, as it is sometimes called, is valued mainly for its late flowering habit. The Hollyhock-like flowers come in a wide range of colors in late July and August when other shrubs have passed the blooming period.

HIBISCUS syriacus (Althea, Rose-of-Sharon). Rounded shrub of vigorous habit used mainly as a specimen. 10 to 12 ft.

Ardens. Double violet.

Boule de Feu. Double purplish-red.

Colestis. Light blue.

H. syriacus (Tree form Rose-of-Sharon). Grown and cultivated with a single stem to form a small shapely tree. Available in above varieties. 4 to 6 ft.

Jeanne d'Arc. Double pure white.

Totus albus. Single white.



Showy Golden Bell

FLOWERING SHRUBS—Continued

HYDRANGEA

One of the showiest of flowering shrubs with long-lasting blooms late in the season. Does well in sun or shade but prefers moist soil. Should be kept thinned for free flowering.

HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora ("Hills of Snow" Hydrangea). Blooms are huge clusters of pure white remaining on the shrub from four to five weeks even after leaves have fallen. Should be pruned severely in Spring for best blooms. 4 to 5 ft.

H. paniculata grandiflora (Peegee Hydrangea). During August and September a mass of bloom. Massive panicles of white flowers gradually turn to pink and bronze, remain on the shrub until frost. Shows to best advantage in open location. Should be pruned in early Spring. 6 ft.

H. paniculata grandiflora Tree Form. Similar to above but grown on single stem to form a shapely tree. 7 to 8 ft.

HYPERICUM - St. Johnswort

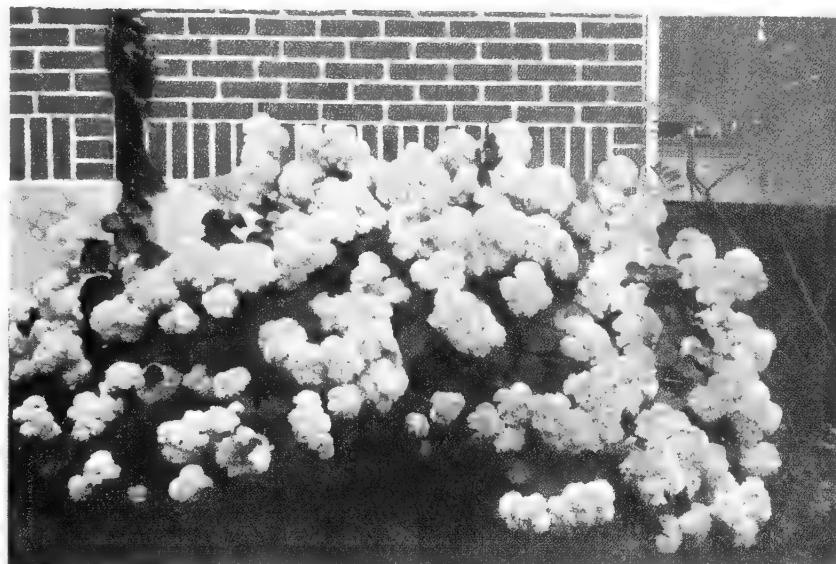
HYPERICUM aureum (Golden St. Johnswort). A shrub of stiff, dense, dwarf habit. Brilliant yellow flowers in August and early September. Attractive foliage. Prefers partial shade and well-drained soil. Fine as a border shrub. 3 ft.

ILEX - Holly

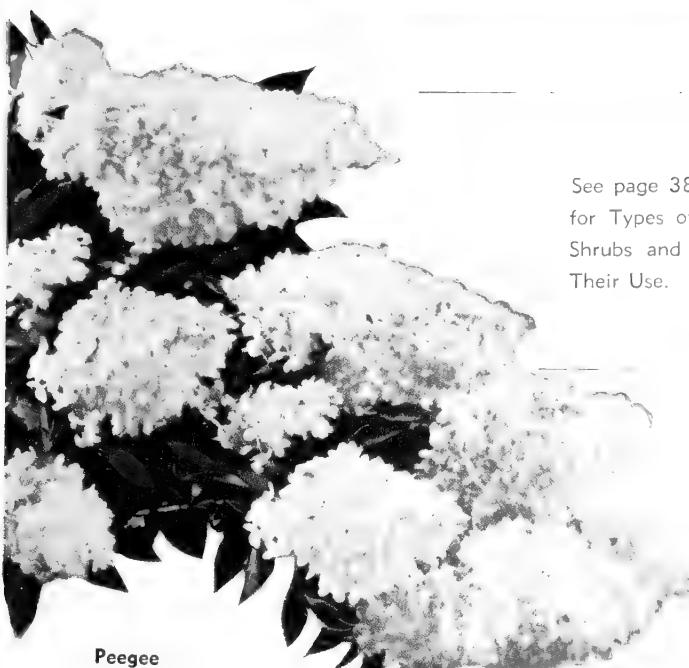
ILEX verticillata (Common Winterberry). A hardy type with upright branches and light green foliage. Scarlet berries remain on branches until Midwinter. Prefers moist soil. 6 ft.

KERRIA

KERRIA japonica florepansa. Prefers a well-drained partially shaded location. Yellow rose-like flowers in June and sometimes throughout season. 8 ft.



Hills of Snow Hydrangea



Peegee Hydrangea

See page 38
for Types of
Shrubs and
Their Use.

KOLKWITZIA - Beautybush

KOLKWITZIA amabilis (Beautybush). An oriental shrub of the Honeysuckle family of graceful habit, good foliage and unusually fine clear-pink flowers borne in profusion in late May and June. Does well in any soil. 6 ft.



Beautybush

L. ibota (Ibota Privet). Used mostly as a shrub in the border. Gray-green foliage with white flowers in June followed by black berries. Used also in hedges and borders. Very hardy. 10 ft.

L. ibota regelianum (Regal Privet). Has longer and narrower leaves than other varieties. Blue-black berries remain on all Winter. Very hardy. 5 to 6 ft.

L. ovalifolium (California Privet). Probably the most widely planted of all hedge plants. Stands shearing well and its shiny green leaves are most attractive. Not as hardy as the types listed above. 10 ft.

L. vulgare (European Privet). Showy white flowers in June followed by black berries remaining on the shrub all Winter. 6 to 8 ft.

LONICERA - Upright Honeysuckle

Among the easiest shrubs to grow as they do well in poor soils and in exposed locations. Valuable in borders, as screening plants and as specimen shrubs.

LONICERA fragrantissima (Winter Honeysuckle). Hardy, half evergreen shrub with shiny, leathery leaves. Sweet-scented white flowers in early Spring. Prefers a sunny location. 8 ft.

L. korolkovi (Blueleaf Honeysuckle). Blue-green foliage and attractive pink flowers followed by red berries. 15 ft.

L. maackii (Amur or Late Honeysuckle). The latest to bloom. White and yellow flowers followed by dark-red fruits. 15 ft.

L. morrowi (Morrow Honeysuckle). Widespread shrub with long-lasting foliage. Flowers white and yellow, followed by red fruits. Useful on slopes and other difficult situations. 8 ft.

L. tatarica alba (White Tatarian Honeysuckle). a widely planted variety. Bears a profusion of white flowers in May and June followed by dark red fruits. Stands some shade. 8 ft.

L. tatarica rosea (Pink Tatarian Honeysuckle). Similar to above with rosy-pink flowers of two tones. Red fruits. 8 ft.

L. tatarica siberica (Red Tatarian Honeysuckle). Similar to above but preferred by many for its brilliant red-pink flowers, far more highly colored than the above. 8 ft.

L. tatarica zabeli. Similar to above with the brightest red flowers of all Honeysuckles. 10 to 12 ft.



Virginal Mockorange

PHOTINIA

PHOTINIA villosa (Oriental Photinia). Small white flowers in June followed by red berries which hang on well into Winter. Glossy green foliage turns bright red in Fall. 15 ft.

PHYSOCARPUS - Ninebark

PHYSOCARPUS opulifolius (Ninebark). A rapidly growing shrub with white flowers in June. Does well in partial shade. 10 ft.

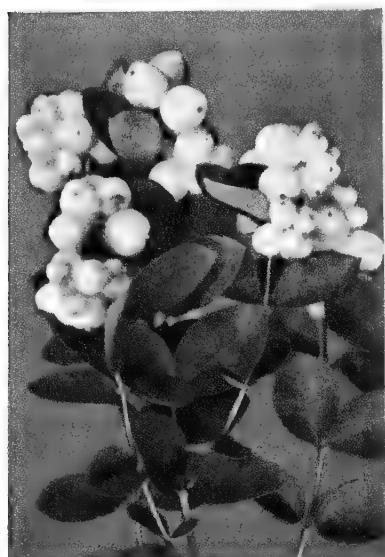
P. opulifolius aureus. Beautiful variety with golden-yellow foliage. Double white flowers in June. 10 ft.

PRUNUS

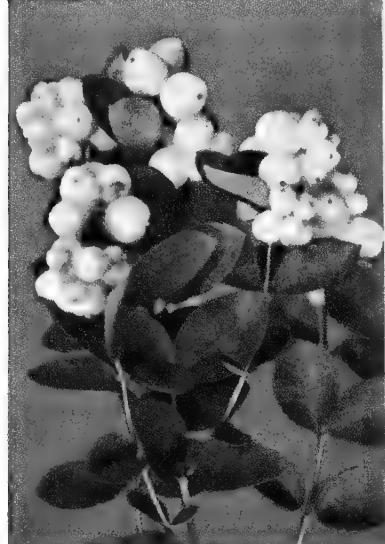
Most of this class are listed among the trees but some take a shrubby form and we include several of the most popular in this list.

PRUNUS japonica floreplena rubra (Double Pink Flowering Almond). Blooms early in May before the leaves appear. Small clear-pink rose-like flowers set closely along the stems create a most beautiful effect. 3 to 4 ft.

P. tomentosa (Nanking Cherry). Fine for borders, foundation plants and as a specimen. The blossoms appear pink, changing to white in early Spring followed by bright red fruits especially desired by the birds. 6 ft.



Snowberry



FLOWERING SHRUBS—Continued

PHILADELPHUS - Mockorange

Mockoranges are delightful shrubs notable for the fragrance of all varieties. Fine in the border or as specimen plants. All stand shade well but prefer a well-drained soil.

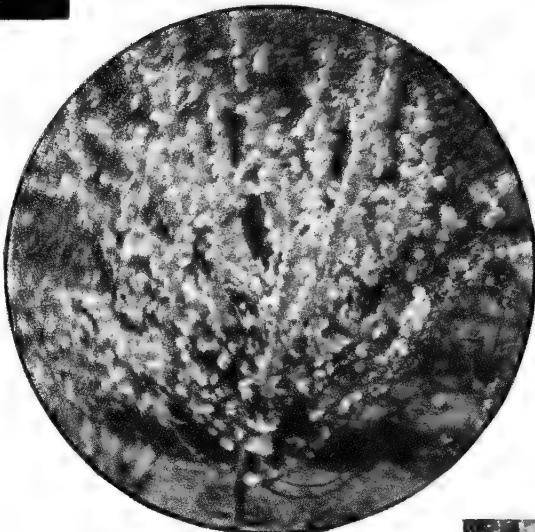
PHILADELPHUS coronarius (Sweet Mockorange). The most fragrant of all with large creamy-white flowers covering the plant in June. 8 ft.

P. coronarius aureus (Golden Mockorange). Not as fragrant as the above. White flowers in late June and early July. Foliage a brilliant yellow making it fine for contrast in the shrub border. 8 to 10 ft.

P. grandiflorus (Big Scentless Mockorange). The least fragrant of the Mockoranges but one of the most handsome with white flowers nearly three inches across. Hardy and does well in poor soils. 12 ft.

P. lemoinei (Lemoine Mockorange). A low growing type with slender branches and fine foliage. Small white flowers in June. Highly prized as a low-growing shrub for the border or specimen use. 4 ft.

P. virginiana (Virginal Mockorange). Waxy, semi-double white flowers of huge size and with a spicy fragrance. Blooms over a long period. Fine for specimen use. 10 ft.



Double Pink Flowering Almond

RHAMNUS - Buckthorn

RHAMNUS frangula (Glossy Buckthorn). A handsome shrub with glossy green leaves. Especially suitable for hedges. Red berries changing to black add to its attractiveness. Needs some shade and moist soil. 10 ft.

RHODOTYPOS - Jethead

RHODOTYPOS kerrioides (Jethead). Valuable for planting in poor soils and difficult locations. Bears white flowers over a long season followed by black berries which remain on all Winter. 6 ft.

RHUS - Sumac

Grown chiefly for its handsome foliage which is highly colored in the Fall. Does well in poor and dry locations.

RHUS canadensis (Fragrant Sumac). A low spreading shrub, good on hot, dry slopes. Spikes of yellow flowers in the Spring followed by red fruits. Foliage a rich bronze in the Fall. 4 ft.

R. cotinus (Smoke Tree). Handsome foliage and a curious long-haired seed development which gives the effect of a cloud of greenish-purple smoke enveloping the whole shrub. Foliage yellow and purple in Autumn. 15 ft.

R. glabra (Smooth Sumac). Smooth bark. Foliage turns bright red in the Fall with scarlet fruits. 15 ft.

SALIX - Pussy Willow

SALIX discolor (Pussy Willow). Well-known for its silvery gray catkins which emerge from the brown Winter scales in early Spring before the leaves appear. Very hardy. 20 ft.



Froebel Spirea

S. callosa alba (Spirea japonica). A low growing type with pure white flowers all Summer. 3 ft.

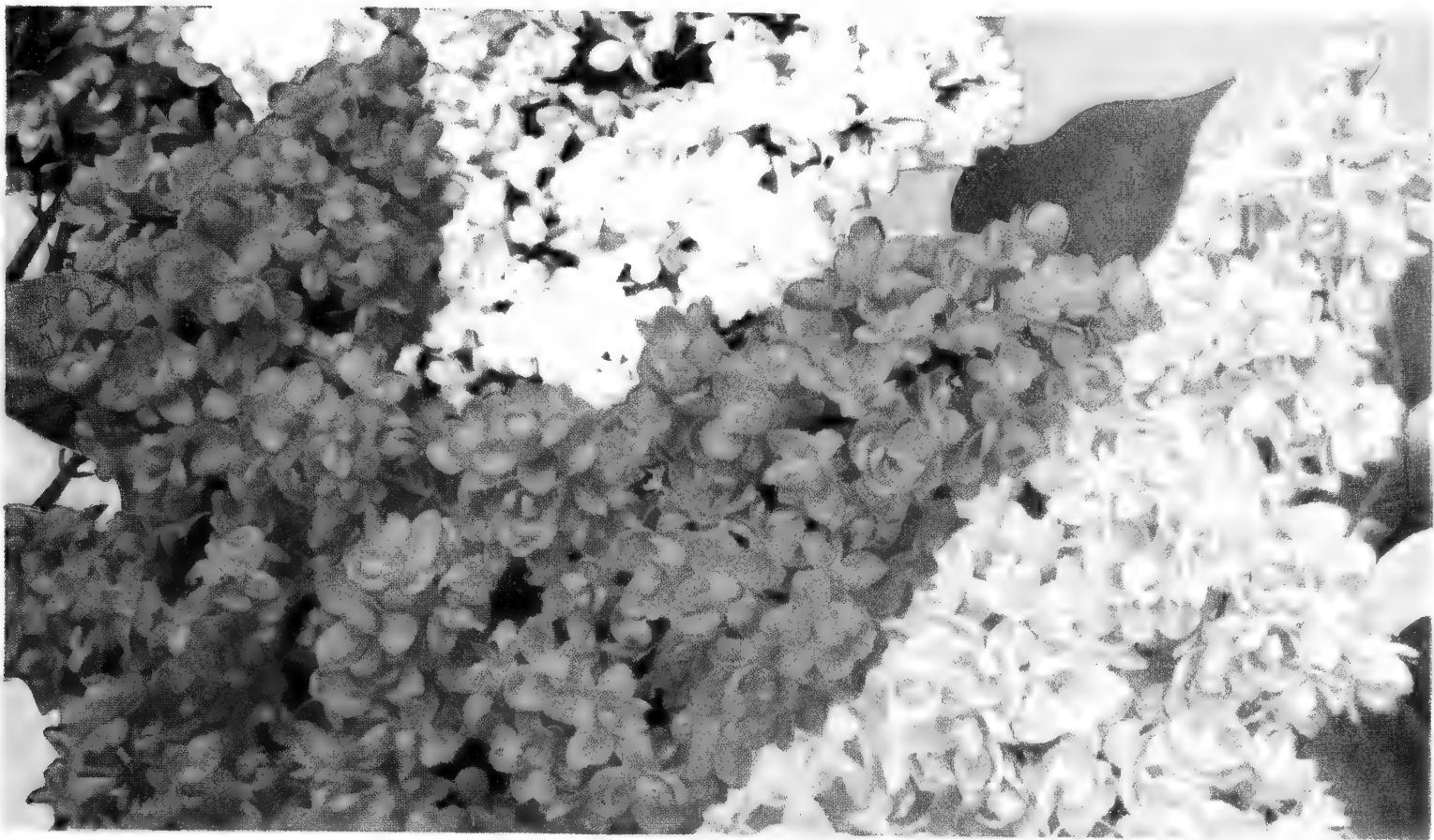
S. froebelii (Froebel Spirea). Similar to Anthony Waterer with deeper pink flower clusters in July. Does well in moist locations. 3 ft.

S. prunifolia floreplena (Bridalwreath). The earliest to bloom with arching branches covered with pure white flowers. Very hardy. 6 ft.

S. thunbergii (Thunberg Spirea). Very early blooming with tiny white flowers. Feathery green foliage that turns orange and scarlet in Autumn. 5 ft.

S. tricarpa (Korean Spirea). A handsome specimen shrub following Vanhoutte by several weeks in bloom. White flowers with distinct yellow centers in long graceful panicles. A recent introduction, it should be more widely planted for its beauty and hardiness. 6 ft.

S. vanhouttei (Vanhoutte Spirea). Too well known to require much description. Fine for mass planting or as a specimen. Fountains of white flowers in early Spring. 8 ft.



Hybrid French Lilacs

SYMPHORICARPOS - Snowberry

These shrubs do well in sun or shade and are not particular as to soil. Mainly grown for their showy fruits.

SYMPHORICARPOS chenaulti (Red Snowberry). Arching branches and small leaves. Coral-colored berries in early Fall. 6 ft.

S. racemosus (Common Snowberry). Small pink flowers followed by large white berries which hang on all Winter. Large leaves. 6 ft.

S. vulgaris (Coralberry). Arching branches which carry the small red berries in profusion. Foliage stays green a long time. 6 ft.

SYRINGA - Lilac

Lilacs are among the most prized of all flowering shrubs, serving many purposes. Unsurpassed as specimen plants they also are highly desirable in the border, as screens, or as backgrounds for other smaller plants. Lilacs are a specialty with the Greening Nurseries and our varieties comprise a wide range of types, colors and sizes. All are very hardy and easy to grow, doing well in most locations. 10 ft.

Hybrid French Lilacs

SYRINGA Alphonse Lavallee. Double flowers of blue-lilac.

S. Charles Joly. Double wine-red flowers.

S. Charles X. Single flowers of reddish-purple.

S. Congo. Single flowers of deep purple-red.

S. Ludwig Spaeth. Dark violet single blooms. Low growing.

S. Marie Legraye. Pure white single flowers. Low growing.

S. Mme. Casimir-Perier. Double creamy-white flowers.

S. President Grevy. Double dark blue flowers.

S. Vulcan. Single ruby-red flowers.

Common Varieties

SYRINGA chinensis rubra. Chinese Lilac. Never fails to bloom. Early flowering. Deep-purplish red flowers. 12 ft.

S. persica (Pink Persian Lilac). Light pinkish purple flowers in May and June. Very graceful. 8 ft.

S. vulgaris (Common Purple Lilac). Highly scented and the best known of the large group of Lilacs. Bluish-purple. 20 ft.

S. vulgaris alba (Common White Lilac). White flowered form of the above. 20 ft.

TAMARIX

Notable for the fine feathery foliage and pink flowers borne on loose racemes which give a very light and airy effect. Not particular as to soil but prefer a sunny location.

TAMARIX africana (African Tamarix). Bright pink flowers in early Spring before the leaves appear. Reddish bark. 15 ft.

T. hispida (Kashgar Tamarix). A dwarf type with pink flowers in dense racemes in August and September. 5 ft.

T. peantandra (Fivestamen Tamarix). Rose-pink flowers in dense clusters. Fine for cutting in August and September. 12 ft.

VIBURNUM

The Viburnums are among the most useful shrubs for all types of landscape work. They are not particular as to shade or sun, preferring a moist location but adapting themselves to most conditions. Striking Fall foliage is a pleasing characteristic and may bear interesting fruits.

VIBURNUM americanum

(American Cranberry Bush). Habit open and spreading. Bright red fruits in July remaining on all Winter. 12 to 15 ft.

V. burkwoodi. Slender habit, having leathery green foliage remaining until very late. Pinkish white flowers in clusters in early Spring with a carnation-like fragrance. 5 ft.

V. carlesi (Fragrant Viburnum). One of the finest of shrubs. Very fragrant ball-shaped flower heads appear in early Spring of a delicate pink and white. Needs plenty of moisture. Blue-black berries in Fall. 4-5 ft.



Daphne Cneorum (See page 36)

FLOWERING SHRUBS

Continued

VIBURNUM dentatum (Arrowwood). Showy white flowers in May and June with blue-black berries in the Fall. Highly colored foliage in Autumn. 10 to 12 ft.

V. lantana (Wayfaring - Tree). Does well in dry soil. Clusters of white flowers in May. Red fruits turning to purple. 15 ft.

V. lentago (Nannyberry or Sheepberry). Very hardy. Fragrant, greenish-white flowers in May. Blue-black fruits hang on until Spring. 20 to 30 ft.

V. opulus (European Cranberry Bush). Handsome shrub in early Winter with its large glossy red berries. 8 to 10 ft.

V. opulus sterile (Common Snowball). Round ball-like clusters of flowers the last of May. Prefers a sunny spot. 10 to 12 ft.

WEIGELA

Very popular shrubs blooming in May and June. They are not particular as to soil or location.

WEIGELA, Abel Carriere. Showy flowers of carmine-rose with yellow tints. Flowers over a long period. 6 ft.

W. Eva Rathke. Very popular for its brilliant red flowers with white stamens. Blooms from June to August. 3 to 5 ft.

W. floribunda (Crimson Weigela). Flowers of deep-red in June. Fine as a specimen plant or in massed plantings. 8 ft.

W. rosea (Pink Weigela). Used for naturalizing and landscape work. Rose-colored flowers in profusion in June. 8 to 10 ft.

W. rosea variegata. Cream and green variegated leaves. Pink flowers. Medium spreading growth. 5 ft.



Weigela floribunda



Viburnum opulus sterile



Viburnum carlesii

Broadleaved Evergreen SHRUBS

DAPHNE cneorum (Rose Daphne). A dainty little bush with clusters of rose-pink flowers in April and May and in the Fall. Very fragrant. Needs full sun. 1-2 ft.

ILEX bullata (Boxwood Holly). Resembles dwarf Boxwood in habit and foliage. Usually grows broader than high, with very glossy foliage. We recommend its wide use as it has a live, healthy look through the coldest weather.

MAHONIA aquifolium (Oregon Hollygrape). Leathery, holly-like dark green leaves turning bronze in the Fall. Yellow flowers in the Spring followed by steel-blue berries. 4 to 6 ft.

EUONYMUS patens (Dwarf Euonymus). White flowers in Spring followed by red berries. Fine foundation plant. Low, compact habit. 3 to 4 ft.

E. radicans (Wintercreeper). Shrubby, sprawling plant useful as a vine or ground cover. Retains glossy green foliage over a long season.

E. radicans vegetus (Bigleaf Wintercreeper). Excellent as a vine. Large shiny evergreen leaves. Red and orange fruits in the Fall.

GREENING'S PEONIES

As a garden favorite, Peonies retain their popularity through the generations. Their gorgeous, handsome flowers in numerous variations, types and colors, excite the interest of all. Their culture is comparatively simple. Sunny positions are preferred in a not too heavy soil—dug deep and enriched. The roots should be planted so that topmost buds are about 2 inches below surface. Too deep planting results in loss of blooms. Plants should not be disturbed after planting as the blossom will increase in number, size and quality each year producing 10 or 12 years without division.

On the listing below of varieties each carries the rating of the American Peony Society based upon—10, for excellence in vigor, size of bloom, etc.



9.0 **BARONESS SCHROEDER** (Kelway, 1889). Considered one of the finest. When the buds first appear they are a delicate pink, opening to mostly white. An exceptional desirable variety for garden decoration and cut flowers. Very fragrant and blossoms in mid-season.

9.3 **FESTIVA MAXIMA** (Miellex, 1851). A paperwhite Peony with crimson markings in the center. Very large blooms of full rose type; grows tall, strong. Early.

7.6 **EDULIS SUPERBA** (Lemoine, 1924). Dark pink of even color; large, loose, flat crown when fully open. Very fragrant, early bloomer.

8.4 **FELIX CROUSSE** (Crousse, 1881). Very brilliant red variety blossoms medium to large, globular and typical bomb shape. Very fragrant, strong growth. Blooms in midseason.

8.8 **KARL ROSENFIELD** (Rosenfield, 1908). An old favorite variety of clear, bright, crimson color, excellent form. Large flowers, globular, semi-rose type shape. One of the best early red varieties.

8.4 **L'ETINCELANTE** (Dessert, 1905). A semi-double Peony, sometimes single in appearance with petals of deep rose, inner petals pale rose, white at edge. Golden crest of stamens. Large, striking blooms. Midseason.

9.2 **MONS. JULES ELIE** (Crousse, 1888). Immense, self-colored, flesh-pink blooms, shading a trifle deeper toward the base of the petal. The guard petals are broad, surrounding the ball-like center of in-curving petals. One of the largest, handsomest and most lasting cutting sorts.

8.6 **MIKADO** (Japan, 1893). One of the best of the Japanese varieties. Rich red with long, rounded petals of brilliant red surrounding great dome of golden staminodes. Exceedingly brilliant. Blooms in midseason.

8.6 **PRIMEVERE** (Calot, 1861). Exquisite, beautiful Peony with guard petals of deep creamy yellow, center petals of sulphur yellow. If not exposed to the full sun, the flowers will hold a canary yellow which is most attractive. Blooms in midseason.

9.0 **SARAH BERNHARDT** (Lemoine, 1906). Color is a beautiful apple blossom pink, petals silver tipped. Large flowers on strong stems of medium height. Very free blooming, agreeably fragrant; late season.

9.8 **THERESE** (Dessert, 1910). Most desirable variety of a charming shade of violet-rose changing to a lilac white. Develops a high crown, strong grower and very free bloomer. One of the best of the midseason sorts.

Top:
Baroness Schroeder

Center:
Sarah Bernhardt

Lower Left:
Karl Rosenfield

Lower Right:
Mons. Jules Elie

Choosing the Right Shrubs for Home Planting



SHRUB CLASSIFICATION

NO. 1—SHRUBS FOR SUNNY EXPOSURE

	Name	Planting Interval	Flower Color	Time of Bloom
A. High Growing (Sunny Exposure)				
Cotoneaster acutifolia		.4-5'	Pink	May-June
Deutzia, Pride of Rochester		.4-5'	White, pink tint	May
Bush-honeysuckle				
Lonicera fragrantissima		.4-5'	Cream-white	April-May
Lonicera tatarica rosea		.4-5'	Pink	May-June
Lonicera tatarica alba		.4-5'	White	May-June
Lonicera tatarica sibirica		.4-5'	Rose-pink	May-June
Common Lilacs		.4-5'	White or purple	May
Philadelphus (Mockorange)				
coronarius		.4-5'	White	May-June
grandiflorus		.4-5'	Cream-white	June
Viburnum lantana		.4-5'	White	May
Tamarix africana		.4-5'	Bright pink	April-May

B. Medium Height (Sunny Exposure)

	Name	Planting Interval	Flower Color	Time of Bloom
Cornus mascula (Cornelian Cherry)				
Cotoneaster divaricata		.3-4'	Bright yellow	April-May
Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora		.3-4'	Pink	May-June
paniculata grandiflora		.3-4'	White	May-June
Honeysuckle (Lonicera morrowi)		.4-5'	White	Aug.-Sept.
Privet (Ligustrum ibota)		.3-4'	Cream-white	May-June
Spiraea prunifolia		.3-4'	White	May
vanhouttei		.3-4'	White	May
froebeli		.3-4'	Crimson	May
Symporicarpos (Snowberry)		.3-4'	Pink	June-July
racemosus		.3-4'	Crimson	June
Weigela floribunda		.4-5'		

C. Low Growing (Sunny Exposure)

	Name	Planting Interval	Flower Color	Time of Bloom
Barberry thunbergii, Japanese				
Deutzia gracilis		.2-3'	Coppery-red foliage	Autumn
lemoinei		.2-3'	White	May
Kerria (Corchorus) japonica		.2½-3½'	White	June
Baby Rambler Roses in variety		.2-2½'	Yellow	July-Oct.
Spiraea, Anthony Waterer		.2-3'	Selection	Summer
thunbergii		.2-3'	Rose-crimson	June-Aug.
callosa alba		.2-3'	White	May-June
Weigela, Eva Rathke		.4-5'	Crimson	June-Aug.

NO. 2—SHRUBS FOR SHADY EXPOSURE

	Name	Planting Interval	Flower Color	Time of Bloom
A. High Growing (Shady Exposure)				
Viburnum dentatum		.4-5'	White	June
opus		.4-5'	White	May-June
Honeysuckle (Lonicera morrowi)		.4-5'	Cream-white	
B. Medium Height (Shady Exposure)				
Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora		.2½-3½'	White	May-June
Privet (Ligustrum ibota)		.2-3'	White	June
Roses, Hybrid, in variety		.2½-3'	Selection	Summer
Symporicarpos chenaultii		.3-4'	Coralberries	Fall
vulgaris		.3-4'	Red berries	August
C. Low Growing (Shady Exposure)				
Barberry thunbergii		.2-3'	Coppery-red foliage	Autumn
Hypericum		.2-3'	Yellow	Aug.-Sept.
Viburnum opulus sterilis		.2-2½'	White	May-June

HEDGES: SHRUBS MOST COMMONLY USED

	Informal Lines—Not Clipped	Clipped—Formal Design
Barberry, Thunberg's		
Privets, in variety		
Mockorange, in variety		
Dwarf Spiraea, in variety		
Spiraea vanhouttei		
Clipped—Formal Design:		
Barberry, Thunberg's		.12-15"
California Privet		8-12"
Amur Privet		8-12"
Regel's Privet		.12-15"

SHRUBS FOR BACK YARD OR BORDER PLANTING

	Name	Planting Interval	Flower Color	Time of Bloom
A. High Growing (Sunny Exposure)				
Cornus alba		.3½-4'	Bark blood-red in Winter, black berries	
flaviramea		.3½-4'	Bark bright yellow in Winter	
mascula		.3½-4'	Bright yellow	May
stolonifera		.3½-4'	Red in Winter	
Euonymus europaeus		.4-5'	Deep rose	June-July
Forsythia intermedia		.4-5'	Golden	May
suspensa fortunei		.4-5'	Golden	May-June
suspensa spectabilis		.4-5'	Golden	May-June
Lilacs, in variety		.4-5'	White	May-June
Sumacs (Rhus) canadensis		.4-5'	Green-white	June

B. Medium Height (Sunny Exposure)

	Name	Planting Interval	Flower Color	Time of Bloom
All shrubs in group No. 1-A				
Buddleia, Butterflybush		.3-4'	Violet-rose	July-Sept.
magnifica		.3-4'	Violet-rose	July-Sept.
Ille de France		.2½-3'	White	May-June

C. Low Growing (Sunny Exposure)

	Name	Planting Interval	Flower Color	Time of Bloom
All shrubs in group No. 1-C				
Forsythia suspensa		.2½-3½'	Golden	May

SHRUBS FOR SUNNY EXPOSURE

	Name	Planting Interval	Flower Color	Time of Bloom
A. High Growing (Shady Exposure)				
Cornus in variety				.3-5'
Bush-honeysuckle as in Group 2-A				
Viburnum as in Group 2-A				
B. Medium Height (Shady Exposure)				
All plants as in group 1-B				
C. Low Growing (Shady Exposure)				
Viburnum opulus sterilis		.2-2½'	White	May-June

CLIMBING AND GROUND-COVERING VINES AND SHRUBS

	For Ground Covering:	Planting Interval
A. Small banks and terraces		
Barberry, Thunberg's		.3-4'
Forsythia suspensa		.3-4'
B. Large banks and terraces		
Ampelopsis in variety		.4-5'
Bittersweet in variety		.4-5'
Honeysuckles—Halliana, Semperfivens		.4-5'
All in group A (above).		
For Climbing:		
Ampelopsis		6-10'
Bittersweet, in variety		6-10'
Clematis		6-10'
Honeysuckles, in variety		6-10'
Climbing Roses, in variety		6-8'
Wisterias, in variety		8-10'

HOW TO PLANT AND PRUNE

Proper planting, pruning, and watering are essential to the success of nursery stock. The ground should be plowed or spaded deeply. Holes should be large enough so the roots can be spread out without crowding. Soil should be packed firmly around roots so there are no air spaces and so roots are in tight contact with the soil.

PRUNING—Part of the top of the bush or tree must be pruned at time of planting so as to reduce the amount of top the roots have to supply with water while they are getting established. See illustrations.

WATERING—Surface sprinkling does very little good. Take nozzle off hose and let water run around plant until ground is thoroughly soaked for a depth of 12 to 18 inches. Never let ground dry out.

MULCH—A mulch of hay, leaves, grass clippings, etc. around the base of the plant is very beneficial and helps to conserve moisture.

FERTILIZER—Should be placed on top of the ground and worked in with a hoe. Never put fresh manure in the hole, for if it comes in contact with the roots it will burn and kill them.

How to Plant Balled and Burlapped Evergreens

Follow directions as outlined in picture above. If ball of earth appears hard and dry upon arrival, soak it in a tub of water before planting. Leave saucer around base of tree so that drainage will be towards tree. Do not put fresh manure in hole so it comes in contact with the roots. Use well-rotted manure and spread it on the ground after tree is planted and hole filled up. Keep ground well cultivated or mulched. When watering, see that ground is soaked to a depth of 12 or 15 inches. Just sprinkling the surface is not enough.

CARE OF EVERGREENS

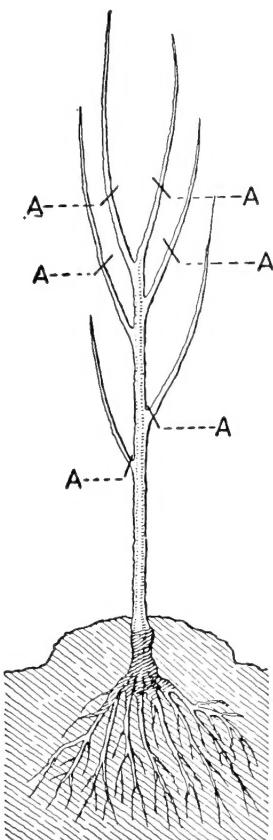
In hot, dry Summer weather, evergreens should be given plenty of water and carefully guarded against red spider attack. This pest is a very small mite, barely visible. If allowed to become numerous on evergreens that mite will, through its habit of sucking sap from the foliage, cause them to lose their characteristic colors and assume a "rusty" appearance. Red spider can readily be controlled by the employment of one of the following methods:

1. Spray the foliage with water under pressure from garden hose or power sprayer, taking particular pains to secure a forceful spray applied from underneath the foliage.

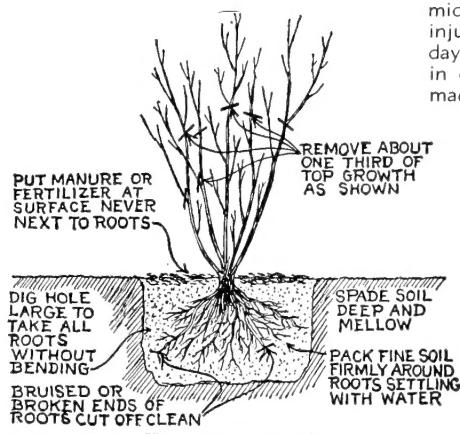
2. Spraying with a glue spray consisting of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of cheap grade of ground bone glue in 5 gals. of water. (Dissolve the glue first in a small amount of boiling water.)

3. Dust with sulphur liberally on a warm day, using a superfine commercial brand of dusting sulphur.

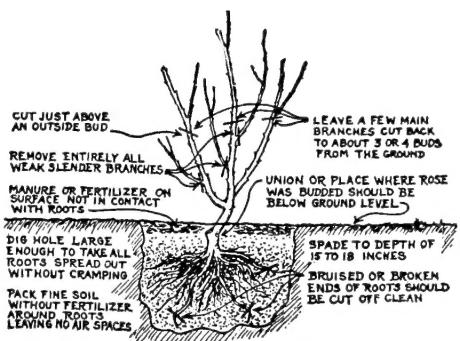
Follow directions. If used as recommended no injury will result from any of these treatments. Avoid spraying an evergreen in the middle of the day as water alone will sometimes result in injury by scalding at such times. Repeat treatment six days after first application to kill young spiders escaping in egg stage and remember that applications should be made as often as necessary because of continual reinestation.



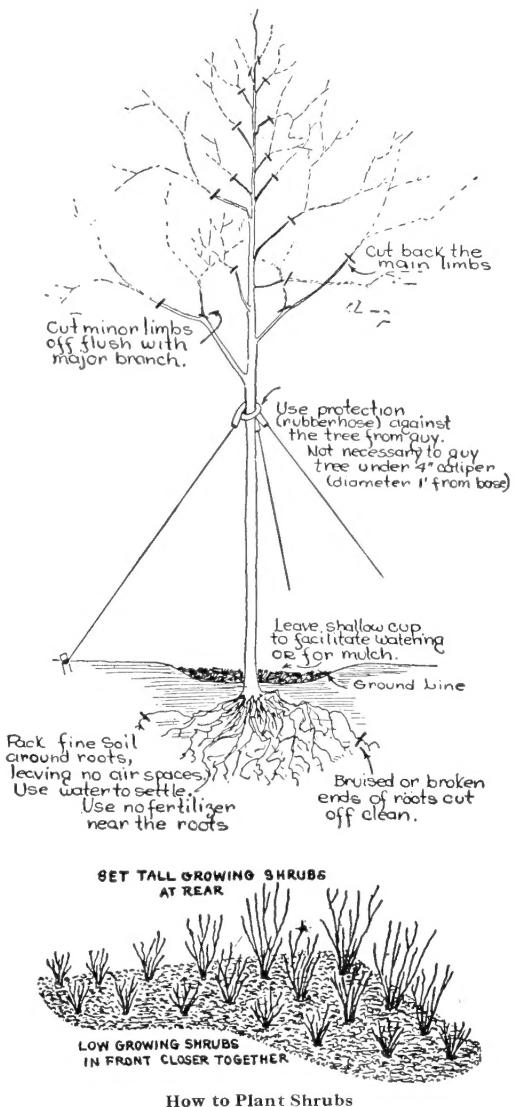
Planting and Pruning Fruit Trees



How to Plant Shrubs



Planting and Pruning Roses



How to Plant Shrubs

It's Easy to Enjoy Good Roses

Soil—The ground should be deeply prepared for Roses; 2 feet is sufficient, but deeper is better. Manure or garden compost should be worked liberally into the soil.

Planting—Roses may be planted at any time when they are dormant. In Northern climates, Fall-planted Roses should be heavily protected through the ensuing Winter. Spring planting is successful anywhere.

The best plants are 2-year-old, field grown, budded stock. They should be cut back shapely at planting time, taking away at least two-thirds of their tops.

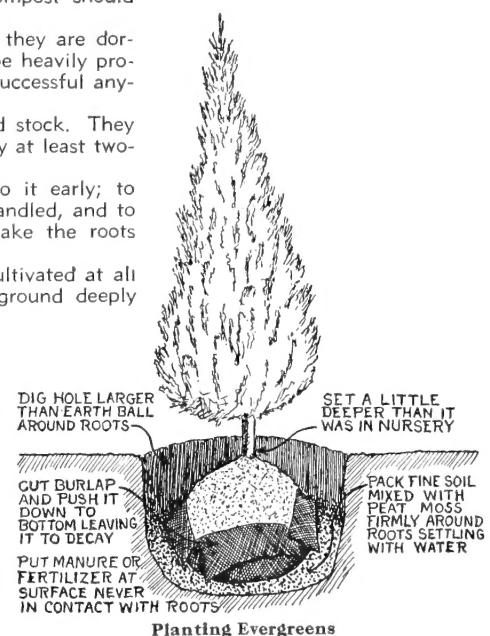
The secrets of successful Rose planting are: to do it early; to keep the roots from drying out while they are being handled, and to tramp the ground very firmly around the plant to make the roots firm in the soil.

Care Through the Seasons—Keep the Rose beds cultivated at all times. Water when the weather is dry, soaking the ground deeply and cultivating the surface as soon as it dries.

Where the Winters are severe, climbers should be taken down from their supports in late Autumn, and the canes gathered into a bundle, laid on the ground and covered with earth, leaves, or some other protection. Hybrid Teas should be hilled up as high as possible and the tops covered with leaves, evergreen boughs, or some material which will not pack into a wet, soggy mass.

Pruning—When the covering is removed in the Spring, cut out all diseased and dead wood first, making clean cuts and leaving no stubs.

The time to prune Ramblers is immediately after flowering. All old canes which have borne flowers should be removed at the base of the plant.



Planting Evergreens

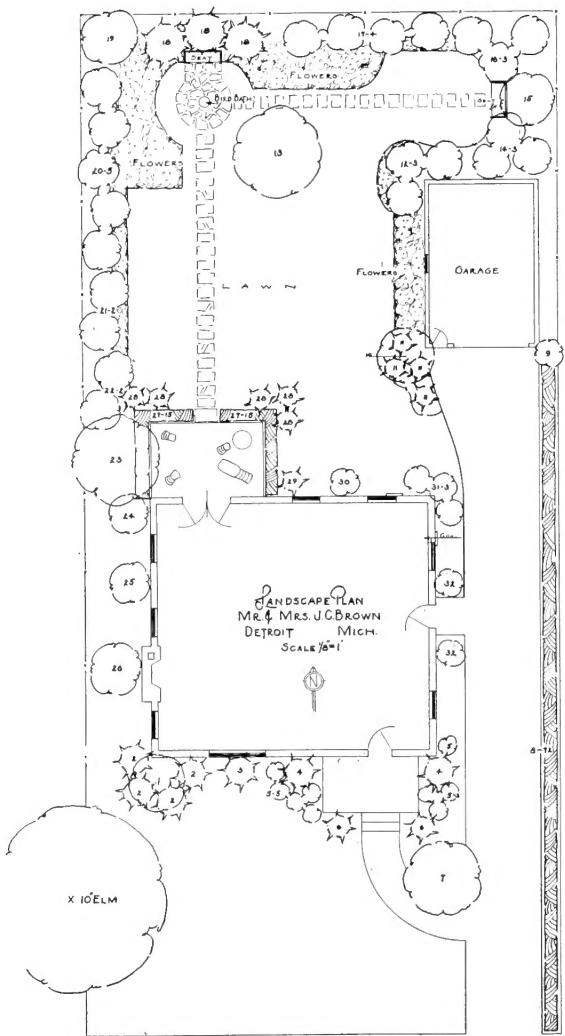
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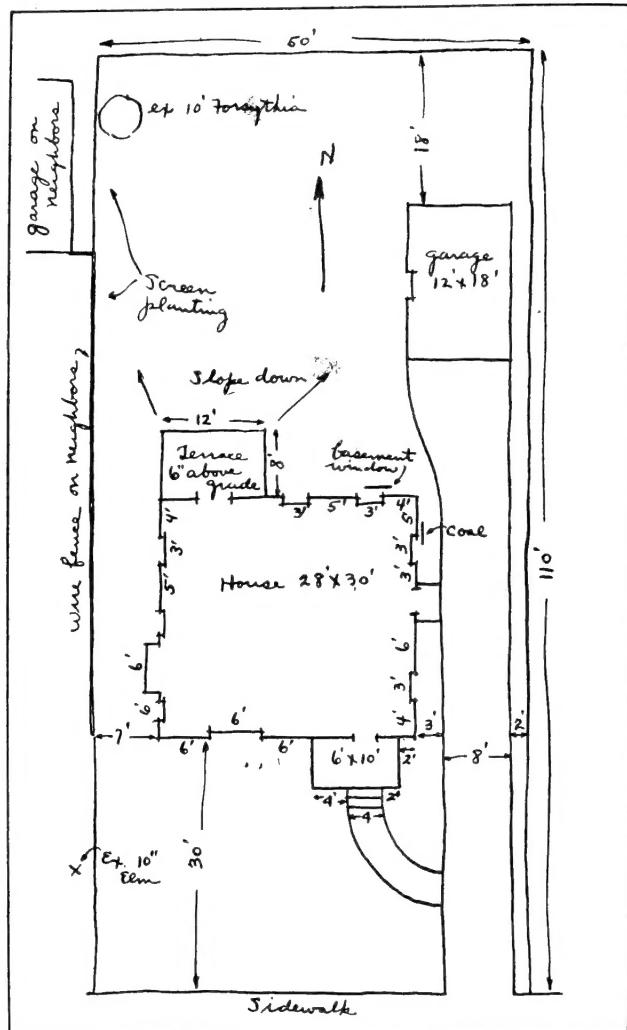
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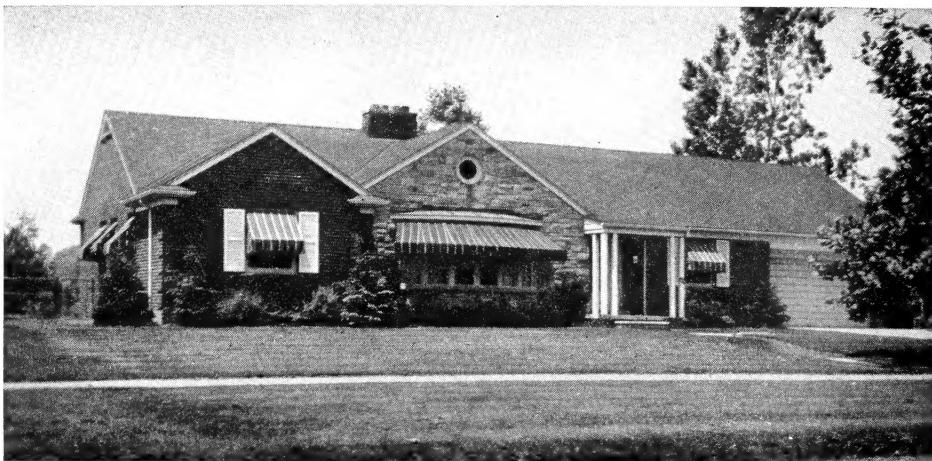
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Your plan will give you a properly-balanced foundation planting that blends with the style of your home. It will give you a plan for a back-yard that you can "live-in" Summer afternoons and evenings, as richly furnished in landscape material as your furnishings decorate the interior of your home, and your planned planting will enhance the value of your property through the years.



Rough Sketch Supplied to Us



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“PLANT AMERICA”
